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ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

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THE AUSTRALASIAN

Journal of Pharmacy.

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No. 304. APRIL 20TH, 1911. Vol. XXVI.

ENGLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON,
4th March, 1911.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY'S FINANCES.

The financial statements of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain for the year 1910 were issued this week. They disclose a very satisfactory state of affairs. The income for the year amounted to £16,806, examination fees contributing £6361, registrations £7290; school fees, £1619; and members' subscriptions, £7567. The expenditure was £16,738, which enabled £68 to be added to the accumulated funds. Examinations cost £2021, law costs, £514; Pharmaceutical Journal, balance of account, £1683; library, £379; museum, £528; North British branch, £1021; postage, £1028; rent, taxes and insurance, £1048; salaries of office staff, £1943; School of Pharmacy, £1626; organisation and Parliamentary expenses, £369; and B.P. Codex, £402. The balance sheet shows assets amounting to £40,989, principally including freehold and leasehold premises. The museum, library, furniture and fittings and the copyright of the Pharmaceutical Journal are not included amongst the assets. The leasehold premises are insured under a capital redemption fund

for £25,000. The liabilities total £3620. The accumulated funds now amount to £36,467. The Benevolent Fund account shows that £2839 was disbursed during the year, and £316 carried forward. The income was therefore £3155, about half of which was contributed by subscribers. This fund has now £41,377 standing to its credit, a splendid illustration of British generosity and careful administration. The accounts also include the transactions and position of the Orphan Fund, Scholarship and Prize Fund accounts and various legacies. Altogether they serve to show how vast the interests of the Society now are, and indicate the responsible nature of the Society's work and the amount of time and attention which must necessarily be devoted to the administration of such a large undertaking.

COMMITTEE OF REFERENCE IN PHARMACY.

At the March meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, a letter was read from the secretary of the Society to the chairman of the Committee of Reference in Pharmacy (Mr. Walter Hills), asking that the committee's reports might be forwarded to the Council. A reply was received from Mr. Hills, pointing out that the practice was to forward the reports to the General Medical Council. Mr. Hills said that the committee desired him to add that it was unable to endorse Mr. Edmund White's opinions as expressed at the February meeting of the Council, as there was no information that the Blue Book on unqualified practice was published at the instigation of or with the sanction of the General Medical Council, nor was there any knowledge that the relations between the Pharmaceutical Society and the General Medical Council had changed. Mr. White, speaking as the member of the Council who had raised this question, said that the committee evidently disagreed with him as to the origin of the Blue Book. He was not particular whether they called it "instigation" or "initiative," but it seemed to him that in the first few pages of the report there was distinct indication that the Blue Book was inspired, or instigated, or whatever they liked to call it, by the action of the General Medical Council, taken without any consultation with the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, and he thought he had made himself perfectly clear last month when he said that in his opinion, before opening up a large question like this, in which pharmacists as well as medical men were concerned, there should have been consultation between the two sides, and that he still maintained. As far as the relations between this Council and the General Medical Council were concerned, he had to say this: that after the 1898 Pharmacopoeia was published, it was distinctly understood, and a perfectly definite opinion was expressed by this Council, that the Society would not consent to undertake any further work with reference to the Pharmacopoeia, unless the Society had adequate representation and recognition for the work they were going to do, chiefly in regard to the recognition of those who were going to do the work. Mr. Hills, in his letter, stated that there had been no change in the relations between this Council and the General Medical Council. If they looked back in the Journal at the time the Committee of Reference was appointed, they would find that only difficult and doubtful questions were to be referred to this Committee of Reference in Pharmacy for advice and suggestion, but, as he thought he had clearly expressed himself last month, the Committee, after its nomination by the Council as a Committee of Reference, had turned itself into a Committee of Revision, and had done work which the Council of the Society had declared should not be done. It was for that reason he had thought it necessary to explain to the Council exactly what the position was in reference to this Committee, and he did not take back one word.

PREVENTION OF IMMORALITY.

A Bill has been introduced in the House of Commons by Mr. King which proposes to substitute for the Criminal Law Amendment Act the Obscene Publications Act, the Indecent Advertisements Act, and other enactments, a comprehensive measure which shall consolidate and greatly strengthen the law relating to offences against morality and decency. Paragraph 3 of Clause 15 provides that "if any person shall unlawfully supply or procure any drug, instrument, matter or thing, knowing or having good cause to believe that the same is to be unlawfully used with intent to procure the miscarriage of a woman, whether she is or is not with child, he shall be guilty of felony, and shall be liable upon conviction or indictment to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceed-

ing two years, or to be kept in penal servitude for any term not less than three years and not exceeding seven years. Section 20 makes it a misdemeanour to exhibit or circulate any indecent matter. The expression "indecent matter" means "(1) any printed or written matter, or any picture, drawing, photograph, engraving, or other representation, which is, or which has upon the envelope, wrapper, or other cover in which it is sent or delivered, any word, mark, or design which is indecent, immoral, or grossly offensive or vulgar; and any advertisement or notice shall be deemed to be indecent which relates to any complaint arising from or connected with sexual intercourse, or to any of the distinctive complaints of women, or to the prevention of conception or to the procuring of miscarriage; and (2) any drug, instrument, or thing, taken, or used for the purpose of preventing conception or procuring miscarriage shall be deemed to be indecent matter for the purposes of the said section: Provided that no drug shall be so deemed, if it is privately and lawfully supplied by a registered chemist, or privately kept in stock by a registered chemist for the purpose of being so supplied, and no surgical instrument shall be so deemed, if it is privately and lawfully supplied to a fully qualified medical practitioner, or privately kept in stock for the purpose of being so supplied."

The Bill is a stringent one, but pharmacists are apparently adequately protected by the exemption in favour of drugs and instruments "privately and lawfully supplied" by them. As, however, the measure is a private one, the probability of its making any progress this session is remote. Whilst on the question of new legislation, I might mention that Mr. Glynn-Jones has given notice of his intention to introduce an amendment of the Pharmacy Act, 1908, restricting the use of the word "Pharmacy" to duly registered chemists. A legal decision given last year allowed corporations to use this title. The Bill seeks to repeal this right. Whether Mr. Glynn-Jones will be successful or not, depends on the attitude of the Government in granting facilities for its favourable passage through the Commons.

A CHEMIST AND UNSTAMPED WEIGHTS.

At the Edgeware Petty Sessions on February 23, Walter Taylor, chemist and druggist, was summoned for obstructing an inspector of weights and measures, in the course of his duties, and also for having in his possession for trade, two unstamped weights. The proceedings were taken by the Middlesex County Council. Inspector Marcham explained that on January 30 he visited defendant's shop, and examined a dispensing scale. He then asked for the counter scale and avoirdupois weights, but defendant stated that he had none. Witness's assistant, however, on entering the shop had seen liquorice powder being weighed up, and while witness was looking at the dispensing scale a youth removed the advoirdupois weights and scale to a back room. Mr. Taylor persisted in refusing to produce the scale, and witness had to threaten to search the premises. A scale which had a quantity of white crystals, like Epsom salt, on it, and which appeared to be different from the scale first seen, was eventually produced. An assistant named Holdman entered the witness-box for the defence, and said that the scale was sent to the back room in order to be cleaned before being examined by the inspector. The Bench fined the defendant £1 and costs on the summons for obstruction, and 2s. 6d. on the other summons.

WRONG LABELS.

At Liverpool, on February 7, the Pharmaceutical Society proceeded against W. T. Warhurst, Ltd., carrying on business in several shops in and around Liverpool, for selling laudanum and soap liniment in a bottle not distinctly labelled with the name and address of the seller. The label in question was as follows:—

Liniment—Poison. Laudanum.—Poison. W. T. Warhurst, dispensing chemist, Walton, Seaforth, Bootle, Litherland, Liverpool.

Defendants admitted the offence and were fined £3 3s. with £5 5s. costs. On the following day, at Salford, John L. Smith Ltd., trading as chemists and druggists, at various places, were proceeded against on a similar charge. The registered office of the company was at 240 Regent-street, Salford, and they had eight or ten branch shops. On December 15, a purchase was made at 193 Trafford-road, Salford, of a bottle of laudanum and soap liniment. The bottle bore the following label:—

"Opodeldoc or Soap Liniment, Laudanum, Poison. John L. Smith, Ltd., The

Cash Chemists, Manchester, Salford, and Pendleton."

There was nothing to show on the label at what particular shop the poison was sold, and he urged that it was insufficiently labelled with the address of the sellers, as required by the Act. This was necessary, so that the address might be easily identified, and immediate information obtained in case of necessity. The defence was that an old label had been used. The company ordered 200,000 labels at a time, and it would readily be understood that a small mistake might be made when handling such a large number of labels. A special poisons bottle was used, and all the information asked for was furnished to the prosecution. The case was purely a hypothetical one, and involved no danger to human life. A fine of 20/- with costs was imposed.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

Before the Liverpool Stipendiary Magistrate on February 21, William Jones, chemist and druggist, carrying on business in Great Howard-street, was charged by the Pharmaceutical Society, under the Merchandise Marks Act, on four counts with selling certain articles to which false trade descriptions had been applied. A cough linctus, purporting to contain oil of aniseed, peppermint, paregoric, and laudanum, was analysed, and found, as alleged, to contain neither paregoric nor laudanum. Another liquid, purporting to be soap liniment and laudanum, was purchased at the branch shop at 336 Great Howard-street, and this, on analysis, was found, as alleged, to contain no laudanum. Defendant pleaded that he was a chemist of forty years standing, and no previous case had been brought against him. Two branch shops were managed by experienced men not qualified to sell poisons. In the case of the peppermint label, an old label was picked up and placed on, and in the second case a plain label was actually written by the salesman. He pleaded previous good conduct in mitigation. The Magistrate imposed a fine of 20s. and costs (30s.) on each count; £10 in all.

AMMONIA IN HOP BITTERS BOTTLE.

At Sheffield, on February 19, several schoolboys were wandering through the market hall when they espied a bottle, labelled "Hop Bitters," standing in a corner of a stall. One of the boys, Bernard Dunn, aged 10 years, drank a portion of the fluid. The mixture proved to be poison, and the lad died almost immediately. Police enquiries were subsequently made, but no trace could be found of the person who placed it in the stall. Dr. Chandler, on analysis, found that the bottle contained strong ammonia, and the jury returned a verdict of death to that effect. The coroner said he hoped the authorities would pursue the matter further, as there was evidence of criminal negligence on the part of someone. It was stated that complaints were general from mineral water manufacturers that their bottles were being used for liquids other than those for which they were intended. It is probable the police will make a report to the Home Secretary on the practice complained of.

REGISTRATION OF OPTICIANS.

Your contemporary, *The Optician*, has published a draft bill, which it suggests might form the basis of future legislation.

The main provisions of the Bill secure (1) registration without examination of all existing practising opticians, and the institution of compulsory examinations for all future practitioners; (2) the institution of a Central Board to control the examination and registration of opticians, the Board to consist of (a) two members appointed by the Lord President of the Council, (b) one member appointed by the Royal College of Physicians and one by the Royal College of Surgeons, (c) two by the Spectaclemakers' Company, (d) two by the B.O.A., (e) two by the Society of Chemist-Opticians, (f) two by the National Association of Goldsmiths, (g) a number of persons nominated by various trade organisations, and (h) 10 persons elected by a direct poll of the trade; (3) all qualified persons to be registered and to pay an annual registration fee; (4) covers the protection of titles and provides that only registered persons shall be able to sue for fees.

PHARMACISTS IN IRELAND.

Statistics given in the calendar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland for the current year show that at the end of 1910 there were 860 pharmaceutical chemists qualified to practice in Ireland as compared with 825 in 1909, 186 chemists and druggists against 190, 507 registered druggists against 555, and 129 assistants to pharmaceutical chemists against 122. It will be seen that

while both pharmaceutical chemists and registered druggists show an increase, the augmentation is much more marked in the former class, while, as is inevitable, the chemists and druggists continue to decline in numbers. The membership of the Society's strength was 322 in 1910 against 291 in 1909, while the associate druggists numbered 38, the same number as at the end of 1909. "The fact that only 38 out of 753 persons eligible as associates subscribe to the official body should give pause," says your contemporary, the "B. and C. Druggist," "to those who advocate the separation of the craft in Great Britain into the two sections of pharmacists and druggists. It is a difficult—indeed, almost impossible—task for one society to efficiently represent two classes whose interests are only in part identical, and are, in fact, in part antagonistic; hence the constant friction which we see across St. George's Channel, and which, we fear, would inevitably follow the institution of a similar division in the trade in our own island."

GENERAL.

The new edition of the B.P. Codex is rapidly approaching completion, and it is anticipated that it will be published well before the end of the year.

Sir Frederick Low has given notice that he intends introducing a Bill to amend the Acts relating to the practice of veterinary surgery and medicine.

In reply to a question asked in the House of Commons during the month, Mr. Haldane stated that Professor Ehrlich's preparation, "606," had already been used in suitable cases in the Army, and that accounts of cases in which the remedy had been tried were published in the Journal of the Army Medical Corps for November, 1910, and February, 1911.

Reynolds' Newspaper of February advised a correspondent to "take a small tablespoonful of Easton's Syrup in water after meals three times a day." Fortunately the patient did not follow the advice given, as the pharmacist from whom he purchased the medicine pointed out that the dose was an excessive one.

His Majesty King George V. has appointed Mr. John Evans, 49, Dawson-street, Dublin, apothecary and chemist to His Majesty in Ireland. This pharmacy, which is the oldest of its kind in the United Kingdom, dating back to 1684, has been similarly honoured for several generations past, as well as by the Lords Lieutenant, and there may be seen in the laboratory the first and original prescription by Sir W. F. Ould, for his Grace the Duke of Wellington, and the Countess of Mornington, dated April 30th, 1769, on the birth of the "Iron Duke."

An inquest was held at Chatham Asylum on February 19, respecting the death of an inmate named Claudia Tilbury, aged 81 years. Deceased, who had been ill for some time, was given a dose of lysol by Nurse Taylor in mistake for a dose of cascara, both being kept in the same cupboard. Emetics were promptly administered, and deceased vomited, and did not seem any the worse for taking the lysol. She subsequently died, however, and the medical officer who made the post mortem examination found no traces of poisoning, death being due to senile decay and haemorrhage of the lungs. The jury returned a verdict of "Death from natural causes," and warned Nurse Taylor to be more careful in the future when she administered medicine to patients under her charge.

During a recent inquest on the death of a child suffering from disease of the kidneys, for which a chemist had prescribed aromatic chalk, the Coroner said that whatever the moral obligation there was on a chemist, it was no offence at law to prescribe. The jury, taking the cue, added a rider to their verdict that it was "not a right and proper thing for a registered chemist to prescribe for anybody!"

Poisoning cases (accidental) in 1909 in England and Wales numbered 129 for scheduled poisons as against 130 for the previous year, and 116 against 138 for non-scheduled poisons. The number of cases in which poisons were taken by suicides was 560 (365 scheduled and 195 non-scheduled). In the previous year scheduled poisons were used in 411 cases of suicide and non-scheduled in 177. Fifty deaths (accidental) resulted from laudanum and opium. Accidents from carbolic acid decreased by six. Hydrochloric acid accounts for the greatest number of accidents in non-scheduled poisons. Veronal, which is a non-scheduled substance, accounted for the death of eleven persons, whereas sulphonal, which was scheduled as a poison as from April 1, 1909, was accidentally administered with fatal results in three

cases. Carbolic acid (103), oxalic acid (98), cyanide of potassium (42), opium, &c. (40), were the principal scheduled poisons used by suicides. Hydrochloric acid (85) was top of the list for suicides from non-scheduled poisons. In no less than ten cases poisonous substances were used by murderers, the substances being carbolic acid 1; hydrochloric acid, 1; coal gas 4; opium, 2; while in one case the kind is not stated.

THE LABELLING OF PROPRIETARY REMEDIES.—In the House of Commons on February 15, Mr. Stephen Collins asked the Home Secretary whether he was prepared to give effect to the view favoured by his predecessor at the Home Office, and appoint a Select Committee to consider the advisability of issuing regulations making it compulsory upon all manufacturers of medicine liable to patent medicine duty to print on the label of the bottle or other vessel in which such is sold the full ingredients of such bottles or vessels, as well as the disease which they purport to cure.—Mr. Churchill writes in reply: "I am making enquiries, and will inform my hon. friend of the decision in due course."

BYE-LAWS UNDER THE POISONS AND PHARMACY ACT, 1908.—In the House of Commons on February 13, Captain Craig asked the Home Secretary whether by-laws had yet been made by the Pharmaceutical Society under the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, Section 4 (b).

Mr. Churchill writes in reply:—I am informed that before formulating any by-laws under Section 4 (b) of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain has to dispose of certain preliminary questions connected with the educational curriculum of pharmaceutical chemists and of chemists and druggists, and that the Society is now actively engaged on these questions.

"PHARMACY AS AN OCCUPATION FOR WOMEN."—This was the title of an address delivered by Miss Buchanan, President of the Association of Women Pharmacists, at the Women's Institute on February 15. "Do we women," she asked, "really possess the qualities of neatness and skill which are always attributed to us in a higher degree than men? My experience has led me to doubt it. It is not to be expected," she pointed out, "that women should do better in neat handling, doing up parcels, storing, and labelling than men, for they have not had much opportunity of a technical training. Pharmacy," she added, "is a most suitable profession for women—that is, for the women who have a taste for the work. We do not want irresponsible youngsters to go in for it, but women who really love the work and understand all that it entails."

REGISTRATION OF FIRMS.—It is stated that Mr. A. A. Haworth, at the request of the Association of Chambers of Commerce, will take charge of the Bill drafted by the Association dealing with the registration of firms and to arrange for its introduction into the House of Commons at an early date. The Bill proposes to assure traders as to the solvency of the partners as well as of the firm. Another object is to make it clear whether an undischarged bankrupt is trading under some other name than his own.

TRADE MARK APPLICATIONS.

THE COMMONWEALTH REGISTRAR OF TRADE MARKS has accepted the following applications for registration during the month. Objections to the registration of any of these must be lodged within three months of the date of their publication in the official journal:—

KELSEY.—Device and name "J. W. Kelsey," printed in particular manner. Medicinal plaster. Henry James Manson, "Huntingtower," Church Street, Hawthorn.

DIGESTIVE SYRUP.—Special label (Registration limited to the State of South Australia). Medicated syrup. William Patterson, Jetty Road, Glenelg, pharmaceutical chemist.

SANDFLIT.—Distinctive label Preparation for the cure of sandfly, mosquito, and insect bites for human use. Thomas C. L. Camm, medical practitioner, Toora.

CHASE'S.—Distinctive label and the word "Chase's" ointment. The Ridgway Society, Mutual Life of Australasia Building, George and Wynyard Streets, Sydney, and elsewhere, vendors of proprietary medicines and medical appliances.

HEALINE.—The word "Healine." Chemical substances prepared for use for veterinary and sanitary purposes. John H. Heily, chemist, Rochester.

BLUE SEAL.—The words "Blue Seal." An emollient and medicinal preparation for external and internal human use. Chesebrough Manufacturing Co., 17 State Street, New York.

HY-POL.—The word "Hypol." Metal polishes, floor dressings, etc., Adams and Elting Co., 716-726 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, U.S.A.

THE AUSTRALASIAN

Journal of Pharmacy,

Published on the 20th of each Month.

The Organ of Pharmacy in the Australasian Colonies. Devoted to the advancement of Pharmaceutical knowledge, and to the advocacy of a more thorough education and practical training for all persons engaged in preparing and dispensing medicines, drugs, and chemicals. It is issued gratis to the members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia in

Victoria,	South Australia,
New South Wales,	Tasmania,
New Zealand,	Western Australia,
Queensland,	Fiji,

And to non-members at 10s. per annum, payable in advance. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Advertisements, remittances and all business communications to be addressed to The Publisher, College of Pharmacy, Swanston St., Melbourne.

Communications for the Editorial Department of this Journal must be addressed to The Editor, Swanston St., Melbourne.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Contributions of any items of interest are invited.

Advertisements to be inserted in the next issue should be received by the Publisher not later than the 14th of each month.

Index to Advertisements, page 6.

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Sydney—17 Waltham Buildings, 24 Bond Street

Melbourne—360 Swanston Street.
Telephone 643.

Readers are respectfully requested to mention this Journal when acting on information obtained from it

EDITORIAL NOTES.

British Restrictions on Sale of Poisonous Substances.

A cablegram, dated London, March 26, which appeared in the various Australian newspapers on the following day, stated that, owing to the frequency of deaths caused by persons mistaking bottles containing poison for internal medicine, a new regulation had been gazetted requiring such poisons to be placed in special bottles, rendered distinguishable by touch from ordinary medicine bottles. The cablegram was somewhat vague, and it could only be assumed at the time that the new regulation added certain additional poisons to the list of those which previously required to be placed on special bottles, and specially labelled in accordance with the other provisions of the Act.

Advices since received from London have proved this to be the case. Section 5 of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1908, provides that:—

"It shall not be lawful to sell any substance to which this section applies by retail, unless the box, bottle, vessel, wrapper, or cover in which the substance is contained is distinctly labelled with the name of the substance and the word "Poisonous," and with the name and address of the seller of the substance, and unless such other regulations as may be prescribed under this section by Order in Council are complied with; and, if any person sells any such substance otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this section or of any Order in Council made thereunder, he shall, on conviction under the Summary Jurisdiction Acts, be liable for each offence to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

(2) The substances to which this section applies are sulphuric acid, nitric acid, hydrochloric acid, soluble salts of oxalic acid, and such other substances as may for the time being be prescribed by Order in Council under this section."

Although two years have elapsed since the Act became operative, no attempt was made until recently to prepare any regulations under section 5. The *British and Colonial Druggist*, of March 3, however, states that they "have been officially informed that the Privy Council will issue, almost immediately as an Order-in-Council, regulations under section 5." The text of the new Regulations was not, of course, on the date in question obtainable, but our contemporary states that "it has been decided to codify the regulations contained in the first part of section 5, and, we believe, to add others, but we understand that there is no intention to extend the list of articles covered by the section, which are sulphuric, nitric and hydrochloric acids, and soluble salts of oxalic acid. The sale of these substances is not restricted to registered chemists, but it is illegal to sell them unless the container and cover be labelled with the name of the substance sold, the word 'Poisonous,' and the name and address of the seller."

In the following issue of March 10, our contemporary further alluded to the pro-

posed new regulations in the following terms:—

"We noted last week that regulations, under Section 5 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, dealing with the sale and storage of the mineral acids and soluble oxalates, would shortly be issued as an Order in Council. We understand that the Order is practically complete and only awaits the formal approval of the Privy Council. There was a meeting of this august body on Saturday last, but the matter of the regulations was not dealt with, as a reply on some details on which the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society had been consulted had not then come to hand. We understand that that reply has now been received at Whitehall, that the regulations will be before the Privy Council at its next meeting, probably towards the end of the present month, and that the Order will then immediately follow. The regulations will not come into force until about six months after issue.

It will be recollected that an inquiry into the working of the Section which we carried through last August revealed that in about 50 per cent. of the purchases made by our staff the regulations as to labelling had not been carried out by the vendors, and in view of the fact that there is no special machinery for administering the Section it is perhaps not surprising that the provisions concerned have not hitherto received a great deal of attention. We have not heard of a single prosecution under the Section, and up to the present it has proved, we are afraid, practically ineffective. The sale of the substances covered by the Section is of some interest to chemists, and the attempt of the Legislature to secure the safety of the public by laying certain conditions on the vendors, without restricting the sale to any particular class of person, is, of course, of considerable importance, although up to the present it does not appear to have met with much success. With the advent of a regular series of regulations, however, it is probable that some steps will be taken to see that the provisions are observed, and should the working of the Section then prove satisfactory, it is by no means improbable that the number of articles may be extended."

With the exception of oxalic acid, which is in the second part of the schedule to the Poisons Act, there are no restrictions in Victoria on the sale of any of the poisonous substances enumerated in section 5 of the British Pharmacy Act, nor is there any statutory power at present existing to restrict the sale of these articles in this State.

Public Analyst's Board.—At a meeting of the Board of Health, held on April 19, it was decided, on the recommendation of the Chairman (Dr. B. B. Ham) to appoint an Advisory Board, consisting of the Federal Government Analyst (Mr. W. Percy Wilkinson), the State Government Analyst (Mr. P. Rankin Scott), and a member of the Pharmacy Board, to conduct examinations and deal with applications for appointment as public analysts under the Pure Foods Act. The chairman stated that it had been found necessary to reconstitute the former Board, which had practically become defunct.

VICTORIA.

Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

The monthly meeting of the Board was held on April 12. Present: Mr. Lacey (in the chair) and Messrs. Bennell, Francis, Ogg and Towl.

Correspondence.—From the secretary of the Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference, Brisbane, intimating that the Pharmacy Board of Tasmania had recommended the Chief Health Officer for that State not to include the A.P.F. in the standards under the Tasmanian drug regulations, and asking that in view of the general adoption of the formulary by the other States, representations might be made to the Chief Health Officer to have the formulary recognised. It was resolved to comply with the request.

Mr. E. C. Davies, High-street, St. Kilda, asking if a certain preparation for children, the contents of which were submitted, could be sold by unqualified persons. A reply was sent stating that there was nothing in the formula disclosed to restrict the sale of the preparation submitted.

Mr. Frederick Lee, Greville-street, Prahran, in reference to the business of chemists and druggists being carried on by unregistered persons, and asking how many cases had been investigated and how many prosecutions instituted, and where prosecutions had not been instituted, the reason why. A reply was forwarded stating that information relative to breaches of the Medical Act was of a confidential nature and could not be disclosed.

An applicant for the Preliminary Examination who was eligible to attend for a single subject, but who, by an oversight, had not applied in time, asked that he might be allowed to attend the examination in June. It was resolved that the explanation be accepted, and that the candidate be allowed to attend.

In reference to an advertisement relating to the sale of a business of a Chinese firm who described themselves as druggists, the solicitors who were acting for the firm were communicated with, and asked if it was intended to assume the title of druggist. A

reply was received stating that the advertisement was inserted simply as a protection to the creditors.

A communication was received from a person holding a certificate under the Poisons Act, drawing attention to the illegal sale of poisons by unlicensed persons in his district. The matter was referred to the police, who reported that the persons referred to in the letter did not sell anything which came within the provisions of the Poisons Act.

From the Chief Secretary, acknowledging the receipt of the annual report of the Board.

The following changes of address were notified:—Mr H. O. Challman, to George-street, Brisbane; Mr. George F. Marshall, to Mary-street, Grace Park, Hawthorn.

A number of confidential communications were dealt with in committee.

Pharmaceutical Register, 1911.—The registrar reported that the following persons were liable to have their names erased from the Register for non-compliance with Section 84 of the Medical Act 1890, in not replying to a communication forwarded to them in reference to their change of address:—

Beckingsale, Thomas, Campbell-st., Castlemaine.
Best, William McArthur, Taree, N.S.W.
Brown, Elsie Ethel M., South Melbourne.
Charles, Robert Ernest, 47 Darling-st., South Yarra.
Cole, Geo. Marie J., 89 Glenferrie-rd., Glenferrie.
Dentry, Alfred Henry, 385 Chapel-st., South Yarra.
Elliott, Ivan Rupert, 261 Collins-st., Melbourne.
Fairthorne, Sarah, Echuca.
Farrant, Frederick C., Coolgardie, W.A.
Gilbert, Frederick W., 3 Chapel-st., Windsor.
Grant, F. H. McKnight, 48 Davies-st., N. Carlton.
Gray, Clement, Collins-st., Melbourne.
Gummow, Geo. Haynes, 165 Powlett-st., East Melbourne.
Harsant, Frank Edward, c/o Rocke, Tompsitt & Co., Melb.
Hunt, John, 58 Oban-st., Hawksburn.
Jeavons, Joseph, Wycheproof.
Mills, John Manning, 288 Darling-st., Balmain, N.S.W.
Murie, Alexander, 49 Armstrong-st., Middle Park.
Pawsey, Chas. Fuller, Wheatland-rd., Malvern.
Peddington, Wm. T., Gertrude-st., Fitzroy.
Rasmussen, Johan A. G., 504 Flinders-st., Melbourne.
Swain, Thomas James, Watson's Bay, Sydney, N.S.W.
Turner, George Farmer, Hemmin-st., Dandenong.
Wade, Alfred Joseph, c/o Fairthorne and Son, Launceston.
Ward, Henry Trumbull, Post Office, Richmond.
Weir, William Rich. 181 Nelson Parade, Williamstown.

Erasure of Names from Register.—The names of the following deceased persons were erased from the Register:—William Henry Malyon, Sturt-street, Ballarat; William E. Pardey, Moorabool-street, Geelong.

Applications for Registration.—The following persons having furnished the necessary statutory declarations were registered:—Mary Eleanor North, Gippsland Hospital, Sale, certificate Pharmacy Board of Queensland; Edward Dawson, Horsham, certificate Pharmacy Board of South Australia; Eleanor Esther Haylock, Ballarat Hospital, certificate Pharmacy Board of Queensland; Gladstone Russell Gillies, Trentham, certificate Pharmacy Board of New South Wales; Robert John Sweeting Green, Bruthen, an assistant prior to October 1876; Mervyn Arnley Walter, 103 Rowe-street, North Fitzroy; Carl Loxton, 507 Mt. Alexander-road, Moonee Ponds, William Edward Clarkson, 421 Sydney-road, Brunswick; John Alfred Eric Crawford, 65 Moubray-street, Albert Park; David John Paton, 228 Munday-street, Bendigo; Norman Cyril McMullin, Horsham, passed final examination, Victoria.

Restoration of Name to Register.—The name of William P. A. Twomey, Mildura, was restored to the Pharmaceutical Register.

A certificate of competency under the reciprocity agreement with New South Wales was granted to Henry Holmes, Edgevale-road, Kew.

Apprentices' Indentures Registered.—The following apprenticeship indentures were registered:—Thomas Joseph Fitzpatrick, to Mr. Max Pincus, Castlemaine; Donald Gordon Patchell, to Mr. W. T. Woodhouse, St. Kilda; Frank Clifford Wittmann, to Mr. P. M. Hendry, Brighton; Stephen Henry Locke Harris, to Mr. J. H. Kilgour, Rutherglen.

The treasurer submitted the monthly financial statement, and a number of reports from the police in reference to deaths from poison where inquests were held, were read and minuted. The Board then went into committee, and, upon resuming, adjourned.

Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia.

The monthly meeting of the Council was held on April 5. Present: Mr. Rankin (in the chair), and Messrs. Bailey, Champion, Cossar, Church, Francis, Imes, Owen, Pickford and Taylor. Apology from Mr. Kernot.

The President welcomed the newly-elected member of the Council, Mr. C. G. Imes, of South Melbourne.

Upon the confirmation of the minutes, the office-bearers for the year 1910-11 retired by effluxion of time, and Mr. Rankin thanked the members of the Council for their courtesy to him during his term of office as President, and left the chair, to which Mr. Church was voted.

Election of President.—On the motion of Mr. Bailey, seconded by Mr. Rankin, Mr. Pickford was elected President for the ensuing year. Mr. Pickford then took the chair, and expressed his appreciation of the honour conferred upon him. He trusted that he would fulfil the duties pertaining to the office in a manner satisfactory to the Council and the members of the Society.

Election of Vice-President.—On the motion of Mr. Owen, seconded by Mr. Taylor, Mr. George Francis was elected Vice-President.

Honorary Treasurer and Librarian.—On the motion of Mr. Bailey, seconded by Mr. Church, Mr. Owen was re-elected Honorary Treasurer. Mr. Church was re-elected Honorary Librarian.

Election of Committees.—The following committees were appointed: — Business Committee, Messrs. Bailey, Church and Rankin; Education Committee, Messrs. Cossar and Champion; Finance Committee, Messrs. Rankin and Taylor.

Correspondence.—From the secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland, in reference to the suggestion made at the recent Conference in Sydney, regarding the alteration of the names of all the Societies to Pharmacutical Society of Australasia, adding in each State a branch name. The latter stated that it was desired that the suggestion should receive careful and temperate consideration, as the federal principle was extending, and was likely at no distant date to bring its influence to bear on pharmacy. In connection with this letter, the secretary stated that a communication had been addressed to the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland, drawing attention to the desirability of that Society being incorporated, as at the present time it had no legal status. It was resolved to refer the letter to the Business Committee.

Professor A. J. Ewart, Government Botanist, in reference to the vacancy likely to occur through the retirement of Mr. McAlpine as lecturer in Botany, and suggesting that the botanical teaching at the college should be carried out at the Botanical Department of the Melbourne University. A reply was sent, stating that at present no intimation had been received as to Mr. McAlpine's retirement, but that on receipt of his resignation an opportunity would no doubt be afforded of Professor Ewart's proposal being considered by the Council. It was resolved to refer the matter to the Business Committee.

Dr. A. W. D. Robertson, lecturer in Materia Medica and Pharmacy to Veterinary students wrote, in reference to the emoluments to the lecturer. It was resolved that a communication be addressed to Dr. Robertson, conveying the views of the Council on the subject.

Mr. R. C. Cowley, College of Pharmacy, Brisbane, asking for particulars regarding salaries paid to chemists' assistants in Victoria, as there was an idea that both in Victoria and Tasmania assistants were becoming scarce, and in consequence the salaries were increasing in those States, which would no doubt react on salaries paid in Queensland. The information asked for was supplied.

Mr. E. W. Mayhew, Perth, asking for particulars in reference to the First-Aid Class, and if such class was run in conjunction with the St. John Ambulance Association. Particulars were also asked for regarding the Bacteriological Class. The information was supplied.

Mr. F. Uren, Hamilton, applying to have his name placed on the Life Members' List, he having been a continuous paying member for the past 25 years. The request was complied with.

An intimation was received that an old member of the Society in Queensland, Mr. John Davidson, of Bundaberg, died on March 7, aged 70 years. It was resolved that a letter of sympathy be forwarded to the deceased gentleman's family.

Mr. Frederick Lee, Greville-street, Prahran, wrote asking for information relative to cases reported where chemists' businesses were being carried on by unregistered assistants; how many such cases were known to exist, and the number of prosecutions which had been instituted, and in cases where prosecutions had not been instituted, the reason. It was resolved that Mr. Lee be informed that his communication was one that the Council could not deal with, as the administration of the laws relating to pharmacy was controlled by the Pharmacy Board. It was decided to refer the letter to the Board, who might, if it saw fit, afford Mr. Lee some information on the questions submitted.

The secretary reported having received a letter from Ballarat, intimating that Mr. William Cottle Taylor, pharmaceutical

chemist, died there on March 31, at the age of 86.

Election of New Members.—The following new members were balloted for and elected:—

Harold Retchford, Casterton.
Leonard Eason, Tatura.
Arthur A. Stephens, Canterbury.
Charles H. Peacock, Canterbury.
Arhur D. Power, Camberwell.
James H. Goode, Moonee Ponds.
Frederick Damyon, Woodend.

The treasurer submitted the monthly financial statement.

It was resolved that letters of condolence be forwarded to the families of the late Mr. G. H. Prout, W. H. Malyon and W. E. Pardey.

At the conclusion of the business, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Rankin, the retiring President, for the services rendered by him during his term of office.

Alteration of Articles of Association.

An extraordinary general meeting of the members of the Society was held at the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne, on April 10th, at 11 p.m., for the purpose of confirming the alterations in the Articles of Association which were carried at a Special General Meeting, which was held on March 22nd, 1911.

Present—Mr. Pickford (in the chair), and Messrs. Owen, Bailey, Taylor, Church, Rankin, Champion, Shillinglaw, Baird, Lee, Kruse, Turner and Tonkin. An apology was received from Mr. Imes. Mr. W. E. Pearcey, the Society's solicitor, was also in attendance.

The secretary read the notice convening the meeting, and also the Minutes of the Special General Meeting, held on March 22nd, which, on the motion of Mr. Owen, seconded by Mr. Baird, were confirmed.

Mr. Church moved, Mr. Champion seconded, the adoption of Resolutions (a) (b) (c), relating to Form of Undertaking, to be signed by members, and extension of the conditions under which life members might be appointed.

Mr. Lee asked if the conditions sought to be imposed under Resolutions (a) and (b) could be made retrospective?

Mr. Pearcey said they could not.

Mr. Bailey then asked what was the position with regard to those who had given undertakings to return their Diplomas, prior to the adoption of these Resolutions.

Mr. Pearcey said that the Resolutions only affected future members. Previous undertakings could be sued upon. They had been drafted under legal advice, and the object of the present Resolutions was to have the Form of Undertaking included in the Articles of Association.

The motion for the adoption of Resolutions (a) (b) and (c) was carried unanimously.

Voting By Proxy.—Mr. Lee moved, Mr. Taylor seconded, the adoption of Resolutions (d) (e) and (f), providing for a limited form of voting by proxy at meetings of the Society.

Mr. Bailey said he must again express his objection to Resolution (d), as it did not, in his opinion, carry out the wishes of the members of the Council. What was desired was direct voting by post. There were several objections also to the particular form of proxy specified. He certainly wanted some further information on the question before he could vote for the adoption of the Resolution.

Mr. Pearcey said that there appeared to be some misunderstanding as to how the proxy form originated. Mr. Shillinglaw asked him to draft amendments of the Articles to provide for voting by post. He had started to do so, but before going very far found that it was impossible, as there was no provision under the Companies Acts by which voting by post in the manner desired could be legally adopted. He then looked round to see if there was any other way of providing for what was desired. The limited form of proxy, which was carried at the last meeting, was the result, and he thought that this arrived at the same end by different means. Supposing the voting proposed were put into operation, country members would each receive a proxy form; they would record their vote, and after they had voted, would return their voting paper to the person whom they wished to be represented by at the meeting. These proxies would then be brought to the meeting, and would have the same weight as if the members voting attended personally to record their votes. The proxy had no discretion as to how he would vote, as he was merely the medium to hand in the voting paper, which had been filled in and signed by the member to whom it had been sent.

Mr. Owen said there seemed to be no provision for informing the person appointed a proxy that he had been so appointed, and there was a danger that he might not be present at the meeting.

Mr. Pearcey said that the usual procedure was for the proxy forms to be sent to the secretary. If the Council wished to instruct the members to appoint the Chairman of the meeting as their proxy there was nothing to prevent their doing so. What was proposed was really voting by post. There was no doubt that the voting by post asked for by Mr. Bailey could not be adopted. He had looked into the question again and was certain it could not be done. The Companies' Act was explicit on the point. It only allowed voting personaly or by proxy. Under the limited form of proxy he had drawn up, country members would be able to vote.

Mr. Church said that he agreed with Mr. Bailey in his statement that, what the Council

wanted was straight-out voting by post. He had looked into the Companies' Act, but being a layman, he thought it desirable to consult his solicitors (Messrs. Leach and Thompson) on the point. Their opinion was as follows:—

"We are of opinion it is not illegal for a Company to arrange by its Articles of Association that shareholders may record their votes by post except for matters requiring a special or extraordinary Resolution. Any such Resolution must be passed by specified majorities of such members entitled to vote as are present in person or by proxy (where proxies are allowed) at a general meeting."

That opinion bore out Mr. Pearcey's contention entirely. At the same time, he (Mr. Church) could not see how the proxy proposed would work out in practice. His objection was that the man who was appointed a proxy might not know he had been appointed and consequently might not be present at the meeting to record his vote.

Mr. Owen—If a person who is appointed proxy be not present at the meeting, could that vote be recorded?

Mr. Pearcey—No.

Mr. Bailey said it was essential that the Resolution should be amended so as to provide some means of overcoming the objections pointed out by previous speakers

Mr Pearcey said that no amendments could be made at the present stage. The Resolutions must be adopted or rejected as it stood. He suggested giving the Resolution a trial. It should work smoothly and easily.

Mr. Lee—It might have far-reaching effects.

Mr. Church—Could the Council appoint the Chairman the proxy to receive all the proxies?

Mr. Pearcey—Certainly.

Mr. Taylor—The Resolution is too vague and should be re-modelled. A proxy should know he had been appointed. It was not a fair thing to ask a member to write two letters—one containing his proxy and another to the person he appointed proxy.

Mr Kruse—The proxy might know only at the last minute.

Mr. Lee, with the concurrence of his seconder, Mr. Taylor, withdrew his motion for the adoption of the Resolution

Mr Bailey moved, Mr Lee seconded—That Resolutions (d) (e) and (f) be not confirmed.

Mr. Owen moved, as an amendment, Mr. Champion seconded, that Resolutions (d) (e) and (f) be confirmed.

Mr Pearcey pointed out that the amendment was a direct negative. The Chairman asked Mr. Bailey to withdraw his motion to simplify matters. Mr Bailey declined to do so.

During further discussion Mr. Bailey contended that the Council had no power to bind any member as to what person he should appoint as his proxy Mr Pearcey said that it did not matter who was appointed proxy. The proxy did not vote—he simply acted as the means of bringing other members' votes to the meeting. Mr. Bailey said a proxy could do more than that. He could use his weight and influence against the motion. There was also the danger of proxies going astray. The post-office was not infallible. He still contended it would be wiser to throw out this Resolution and draft a fresh one.

The Chairman put the amendment first that Resolutions (d) (e) and (f) be adopted. This was negatived by six votes to four. The motion that Resolutions (d) (e) and (f) be not adopted was then carried.

The Chairman said that the result of the meeting was that Resolutions (a) (b) and (c) (Form of Undertaking and Life Membership) had been adopted, and Resolutions (d) (e) and (f) (voting by proxy) rejected.

The meeting then adjourned.

DENTAL.

Dental Board of Victoria.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Board was held on Friday evening, March 24th, 1911.

Mr. Iliffe, in the absence of the president, occupied the chair.

Registration.—The applications of several registered medical practitioners for registration as dentists under the provisions of Section 11 of the Dentists' Act 1910, were before the Board. They were held over till next meeting, pending the determination of a legal point involved in the interpretation of the Section.

Proposed Degree of D.D.S.—The question of the proposed conferring by the University of Melbourne of the Degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery upon University graduates who had obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Dental Surgery was referred to. The matter was adjourned till after the meeting of the Faculty of Dentistry on the 31st inst.

Correspondence.—A large amount of correspondence relating to the recording of names under the provisions of Section 13 of the Act were received and dealt with.

Bowls — M.C.C. v. The Chemists. — This game was played at the M.C.C. green on 12th April. Scores:—

M.C.C., 86.

1.—Smith, Tatchell, Neill, Cussen	33
2.—King, Spooner, Crook, Hooper	38
3.—Clarke, Barwood, Dyer, Gordon	15

CHEMISTS, 56.

1.—Lacey, Davies, Stevens, Paul	14
2.—Rankin, Church, Le Conteur, Cox	15
3.—Kruse, Dare, Champion, M'Kean	27

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Pharmacy Board of New South Wales.

The Board met on March 17, under the presidency of Mr. A. Wadsworth (President). There were also present Messrs. T. S. Loney and W. Blackall.

Sale of Poisons.—A Blayney storekeeper wrote, applying for a licence to sell lysol and sheep dip, containing more than 3 per cent. of carbolic acid, and asking for information as to what he could sell. The Registrar was instructed to inform him that there was a registered pharmacist at Blayney. A storekeeper at Gundagai submitted a list of preparations, asking which of them he would be able to sell. Other inquiries were received of a like character, but it was resolved in all cases to refer the correspondents to the Poisons Act, and the official schedule of poisons.

Final Examination.—The following were reported to have passed the final examination, held on February 20, 21, and 22 last:—Frank Victor West, Glebe; Thomas Montague Burgess, Balmain; Samuel James Farley, Alexandria; Hercules James Rogan, Condobolin; John Joseph Boyers, Marrickville; five out of eleven candidates. All were registered under the Pharmacy Act, and received pharmacists' poisons licences.

Pharmacist Registered.—Henry Holmes, Sydney (a chemist and druggist of Victoria, who also received a poisons licence).

Indentures Registered.—J. R. Hancock, to A. A. Kieran, Sydney; C. A. Luber, to P. N. Temby, Broken Hill; E. E. Bull, to L. Tucker, Summer Hill; Dorothy Mabel Peck, to Louisa Wilson, Killara.

Annual Storekeepers' Poisons Licences.—A number were granted.

Special Examination.—Messrs. Sleeman, Maher, McLean and Thompson applied for a special examination, but the application was declined, as the ordinary examination would be held shortly.

Preliminary Examination. — Vincent Thos. Henry Bath, of Hunter's Hill, requested the Board to accept his Junior University pass in lieu of the preliminary examination, and stated that he had passed in English, French, Latin, Algebra and Geometry, but not in arithmetic. The request was refused.

Pass Accepted.—The Queensland Registrar having stated that A. A. Hoskins, of Sydney, had passed the preliminary examination, held in that State, in September, 1909, it was resolved to accept Mr. Hoskins' pass in lieu of the preliminary examination of the Board.

Reciprocity with Great Britain.—At the recent Pharmaceutical Conference, it was resolved, "That the pharmacists of Australasia respectfully demand the prompt recognition of their certificates of competency by examination by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain." Consequently the Registrar asked the Board to confirm the resolution, and asked for authority to communicate with the N.S.W. Government, with a view to securing official support. The resolution was confirmed, and the authority given as asked.

The board met on April 11. Present:—Messrs. C. J. Carroll (President), T. M. Snelson, T. S. Loney, A. Wadsworth and Ll. P. Williams. An apology was received from Mr. W. Blackall.

Treasurer's Statement Submitted.—Cash in bank, £235 11s. 2d.

Pharmacists Registered.—George Francis Willoughly Musson, of Sydney (a pharmaceutical chemist of Queensland).

Pharmacist's Poison Licence Granted.—G. F. W. Musson.

Storekeepers' Annual Poisons Licences Granted.—Francis George Maybury and Philip Francis Barrett, Leadville; Joseph Dale Grover and Archibald Thomas Finley.

Apprenticeship Indentures Registered.—Cyril Camplin, to W. T. Hyder, Corowa.

Preparations of Liquid Carbolic Acid.—The Registrar submitted minutes of a deputation which waited upon the Government with regard to liquid preparations of carbolic acid. It was read.

Reports.—The Registrar submitted reports which he had sent to the Government in respect to the Pharmacy Act Amendment Bill, the Poisons Bill, and the latest regulations in regard to 3 per cent. fluid preparations of carbolic acid. The matters were discussed in committee.

Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.

The Council met on March 17. Mr. A. Wadsworth presided, and there were also present:—Messrs. W. Blackall, T. S. Loney, and A. E. Sharpe. Apologies were received from Messrs. Carroll and Snelson.

New Members Elected.—Joseph John

Boyers, Marrickville; Miss Margaret McPherson, Paddington.

Diploma Granted.—F. Parie, Mosman.

Early Closing.—With regard to the deputation which was to have waited on the Government in connection with the early closing of chemists' shops and the proposed alterations to the Pharmacy Act, it was decided to defer the date until just prior to the opening of the Parliamentary session.

A Queensland Proposal.—The Queensland Pharmaceutical Society wrote with regard to the proposal for the establishment of a Federal Society under the title of the "Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia," with branches in each State. The chairman said he would like to have more information on the subject. Was the proposal the creation of a central body, and were the States to be branches of that body?

Mr. Loney saw no good purpose in a change of name, as under existing conditions, with separate State laws, it would not be practicable. If the laws relating to pharmacy were made uniform, then a change of name might be desirable. At present the Conference formed a first-class pharmaceutical body. Mr. Sharpe was favourable to the idea, as the federal spirit was spreading, while Mr. Blackall considered that the probable reason for the suggestion was that Victoria termed itself the Australasian Society. When it was pointed out that it would cost from £150 to £200 to effect the change, Mr. Loney ejaculated, "Well, that settles it," and the matter dropped.

Secretary Thanked.—Mr. Wadsworth took the opportunity of thanking Mr. Forster for the excellent manner in which he had discharged his secretarial duties during the past year.

Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting was held on March 23, and was well attended. Mr. A. Wadsworth presided.

The annual report and balance-sheet (which have already been published in this journal) was read by the secretary, and Mr. Tracey moved their adoption. Mr. F. Wright, when seconding the motion, said that the report showed that the past year was one of useful work, and the forecast showed there was much still to be accomplished. He said that the discontents were those unwilling to do anything to help the Society to become more useful and influential. He would like to see a series of winter lectures arranged, and there was every reason to believe that the services of several prominent gentlemen could be secured in that connection. Report and balance-sheet were then adopted.

Presidents' Address. — Mr. A. Wadsworth then delivered his presidential address, which was as follows:—I must congratulate the Society on the amount of useful work that has been done during the year and on the material increase in membership. Owing to the fact that the chemists of N.S. Wales, including members of this Society have had the opportunity of meeting one another socially more frequently, there is a better feeling of co-operation growing which augurs well for the future. The great trouble in the past has been the lack of interest by members, all the work devolving on the councillors, and it may be, one or two energetic members. "As you are all aware, during the past year there has been a movement for earlier closing of chemists' shops. I received a requisition from our members to call a meeting of our Society, but thinking that the matter was of interest to all pharmacists, I called a meeting of members and all metropolitan master chemists. It was a splendidly-attended meeting, and confirmed the result of the referendum taken some time previously, and delegates were appointed to interview the Minister, but owing to Parliamentary recess, the matter has been left in abeyance until later on. There is not the slightest doubt that there should be a limit to the hours of attracting general business in a chemist's shop, still at the same time care should be taken to ensure that the public may obtain urgent necessities for those in suffering at any hour. "I would like to see the Society strongly advocate and support a fixed general hour for closing, when all lights to attract business should be extinguished; also I would like to see the Society support improved conditions for employees and shorter hours for assistants; but the hours should be at the call of the master, as under the present award. Again the whole of the members of this Society should co-operate and support the majority rule and not in any way undermine the arguments of the Society by counter interviews, etc. Do not misunderstand me. At meetings convened for the purpose use all arguments and persuasions possible, but have respect for the opinions of the majority, and thus the work of your officers would be more easy and better results would be obtained. The Bi-ennial Pharmaceutical Conference was held in Sydney in January, and matters of considerable importance to all pharmacists were discussed by delegates from New Zealand and the Commonwealth States. The papers read were of a high-class and extremely interesting, and educational. I regret that the N.S.W. pharmacists, especially those in Sydney and suburbs, did not take advantage of these meetings as they should have done. The principal feature of the Conference was the A.P.F., which is now complete so far as compilation is concerned, and will be published as speedily as possible. The former A.P.F., which was recommended strongly by Victoria and South Australia, never received the support of the N.S. Wales chemists, owing (it is stated) to

the unsuitable formulae. The new issue is the outcome of much thought and work on the part of the leading and most able pharmacists in Australia, and is recommended to the pharmacists of this State as a thoroughly reliable and tested formulary. Our Society has taken the matter up, and I ask you one and all to try the preparations and to introduce the work to your medical men with the recommendation of its being the tested formulary of Australian pharmacists. Reciprocity with Great Britain has also been discussed, and your Society has co-operated with the societies of other States to support the effort to obtain reciprocity with the parent sooiety.

"During the year a medal was offered for competition in making pharmaceutical preparations among the apprentices, and notwithstanding the competition has been open for some time, there has not been a single entry, which is very disheartening. In South Australia the competition is a recognised feature, and the apprentices not only respond, but there is a keen rivalry to win the medal. In this matter we hope to induce the masters to encourage and stimulate the apprentices to take an interest in an important branch of pharmacy which is seldom experienced in open shop.

"I have to thank the Council for their work during the year, and also our secretary for his assiduous attention to his many duties, also those gentlemen who interested themselves in the Conference proceedings. I must also acknowledge the help given by the Chemists' Cricket Club in the matter of the entertainment of our visitors, especially during Conference time. We have to thank the Chemists' Cricket Club in a great measure for the amicable feeling that exists and is growing among us at the present time, and also between us and the members of Societies of other States.

"And finally, I ask the individual members of this Society to take a keener interest in the actions of the Council and the Society's doings, in order that we may become a still more influential body and able to speak with one voice upon all matters which tend to promote the best interests of the pharmacists of New South Wales."

Election of Councillors.—The secretary announced that for the three vacancies on the Council, and the two auditorships there had only been received the required number of nominations, consequently Messrs. Wadsworth, Blackall and Brothwood were declared re-elected to the Council, and Messrs. Goodwin and McLeod as auditors.

Special Resolution.—Mr. C. J. Carroll proposed, and Mr. Tracey seconded, a special motion:—"That Article 5 of the Society's Articles of Association be repealed, and the following article substituted. This resolution was published in last month's issue. After a short discussion, in which a minor amendment was moved, and lost, on the casting vote of the chairman, the motion was carried.

Votes of Thanks.—On the motion of Mr. Wadsworth a vote of thanks was carried to Mr. A. Forster (secretary), for the excellent manner in which he had served the Society during the past year. Much of the success that had attended the work done was, he said, due to the knowledge, experience and hard work of Mr. Forster. Mr. Forster acknowledged the compliment. A vote of thanks to the President and Councillors was moved by Mr. C. Butcher, and replied to by Messrs. Wadsworth and Williams.

Smoke Concert.—The proceedings having terminated, an enjoyable smoke concert was held, when Mr. F. Wright gave a series of hypnotic demonstrations, and several members contributed musical items.

The Council met on April 11. Present:—Messrs. A. Wadsworth (President), C. J. Carroll, Ll. P. Williams, T. S. Loney, T. M. Snelson. An apology was sent by Mr. W. Blackall.

Nomenclature.—A letter was read from the secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland, asking the Council to consider the proposal of altering the name of all Australian societies to the "Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia, —— Branch." He said that it was the desire of his council that the suggestion should receive the careful consideration of all societies, as the federal principle was extending, and was likely, at no distant date, to bring its influence to bear on pharmacy. After brief discussion the secretary was instructed to ask for further information, as the Council had to work under special laws, and under existing legislation could not become a branch of another society. The secretary will ask what is meant by the proposal, and how it was suggested the change of name should be brought about.

Australian Formulary.—A letter was received from the secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland, intimating that the Pharmacy Board of Tasmania had recommended to its Health Department not to include the Australian Formulary in the standard under the Tasmania Drug Regulations. It was pointed out that it was difficult to understand the reason for the decision, in view of the unanimous resolution passed at the recent Conference. He stated that he had sent a protest to the Chief Health Officer of Tasmania against it, and had sent a copy of the protest to the Phar-

macy Board of Tasmania. It was hoped that his action would meet with the unqualified support of the N.S.W. Council. It was decided to endorse the action taken by the Queensland Society.

New Formula.—A letter was received from the secretary of the Pharmaceutical Conference, submitting a sample of another formula for the Elixir of Cascara, and asking the Council's consent to substitute it for the formula at present on the Australian Formulary. The letter said that it would be found that the product was very active, and quite without bitterness. It might probably be said that the process required time, and might not be made in the pharmacy, but manufacturers would produce it like they would many of the other preparations. It was agreed to adopt the formula.

Treasurer's Statement Submitted.—Cash in bank, £122 13s. 4d.; in Savings Bank, £383 11s. 9d.; defence fund, £100.

Election of Office-bearers.—President, Mr. A. Wadsworth; vice-president, Mr. H. P. Williams; hon. treasurer, Mr. T. M. Snelson; finance committee, Messrs. Wadsworth, Williams and Snelson; museum and library committee, Messrs. Durno, Sharpe, Loney and Snelson; general purposes committee, the whole Council. The appointment of members to the Early Closing Committee was deferred.

Mr. Gray's Pharmacy.—Mr. F. P. J. Gray has erected new and magnificent premises at Bondi-road, Bondi. It would be difficult to conceive a more modern, highly finished, or better-planned pharmacy, he having embodied in the shop all the best ideas from the best Sydney houses. It is an artistic structure, occupies a corner position, and is of attractive design—the towered corner being a conspicuous feature. The plans were prepared by Mr. C. W. St. Julian (architect), and the work was carried out by Messrs. Taylor and Bills (contractors). The design owes much to the suggestions of Mr. Gray. The fittings are the work of Mr. Richardson, and are decidedly handsome. In the front is a wide verandah, lined with metal ceiling. The double-arch doorway, and the marble cased pillars, add a rich appearance to the toute ensemble. Within the shop are noticeable cedar fittings, handsome show cases, and effectively arranged mirrors, and the display of goods is excellent, everything being shown to best advantage. In the centre of the shop is a seat upholstered in morocco for the comfort and convenience of customers. Behind a fine dispensing screen is a model dispensary, replete in every possible convenience for rapid dispensing. A snug office is provided, and electric calls are installed throughout the building. Mr. Gray has made a point of having the best of everything, and his stock is in keeping with the requirements of the district. Besides the various other departments is a commodious store, and by the side of the shop is Mr. Gray's private residence.

Adulteration of Drugs.—During last month a letter appeared in the daily press accusing the pharmacists of Sydney of selling weak, inferior, and adulterated drugs. In the "Sun" of March 29, a Mr. E. Maitland, writing with regard to the adulteration of drugs, etc., asks how it was that inspection is so lax that simple preparations such as tincture of iodine, liniment of camphor, seidlitz powders, and sweet spirits of nitre, were sold daily in a condition that failed to come up to standard, and he goes on to say that the use of concentrated tinctures in prescriptions to save the alcohol was another item requiring attention. He concludes by saying that since the Pure Food Act had been in force evidently nothing had been done regarding the examination of drugs, etc. This wholesale allegation brought forth a reply from Mr. Fred. Wright, M.P.S., who asked Mr. Maitland for proof of his accusations. He adds, "Let him buy from some chemist light-weight seidlitz powders, or weak tincture of iodine, or spirit of nitre, outside the allowed margin of variation, and then let him lay an information against the offender, and people will take him seriously, and believe there is something in his accusations. But the fact is that samples have been taken, and tests have been made, and the samples of drugs have been found to be fully up to the pharmacopoeial standard." Mr. Wright says he is at a loss to understand how Mr. Maitland can make such an unfounded charge against Sydney pharmacists, as the drugs sold in Sydney shops would compare favourably with any sold in any large city in the world.

Sale of Disinfectants.—The restrictions proposed to be imposed upon storekeepers in connection with the sale of sheep-dip disinfectants and other useful but poisonous pre-

parations, formed the burden of a request for redress made to the Acting Treasurer (Mr. A. C. Carmichael) by a deputation representing the Chamber of Manufacturers and Country Traders' Association. It was pointed out that the Pharmacy Board would not issue a list of poisonous preparations of constant use which might be sold by pharmacists only. Storekeepers were prepared to pay the necessary license fee to sell disinfectants, etc. Trade in sheep-dip, phenol, and other preparations containing poisons used for sanitary and health purposes and the eradication of disease was therefore being forced out of one channel into the hands of the pharmacist alone. The manufacturing trade was likely to be seriously prejudiced also by restrictions in the manufacture of commercial products, chiefly disinfectants containing 25 per cent. of phenol. All sections of storekeepers in the country needed their position defined, yet the chemist could sell any mixtures containing poison without requiring the purchasers to sign the register. Mr. Carmichael, in reply, said there was a good deal of difficulty in dealing with the matter. In the first place the public safety must be protected, and poisons must not be indescriminately left about; and in the second place a strong case for the sale of disinfectants without unnecessary restrictions could be made out. The health of the people was an important factor to be considered. The whole subject had been dealt with in a measure which, with the consent of his colleagues he proposed to place before the Cabinet for definite action. If there were any means of meeting the requirements of the deputation without increasing the danger to public safety he promised to employ them.

Doctor and Friendly Society.—Before Judge Murray and a jury in the Sydney District Court, Hugh St. George, a medical practitioner of Redfern, claimed £400 damages from James Clarke, Louis Morris, N. Noble, and A. Redshaw, for an alleged breach of agreement with respect to his appointment as one of the medical officers of the Manchester Unity, I.O.O.F. for a period of 12 months. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for £100.

Sale of Disinfectants.—Writing on the subject of the restrictions proposed to be placed on storekeepers in connection with the sale of sheep-dip disinfectants and other poisonous preparations, Mr. E. Dearman says:—"No allowance has been made for the useful class of sheep-dips and disinfectants used for domestic and agricultural purposes containing 15 to 25 per cent. of phenols. It is very rare that a fatal case results from the accidental use of this class. The value of a disinfectant (phenol) for Government use is estimated on the percentage of phenols and fresols. Usually 25 per cent. is required—why is best known to the authorities, as from bacteriological tests I have made a 25 per cent. phenol give a carbolic coefficient of 3, and a 20 per cent. 4. The best English and European phenols contain from 15 per cent. to 18 per cent., and preparations of this class should be exempted from the poisons; in other words, allow exemptions under 20 per cent. instead of three per cent.

Doctors' Demands.—For a considerable time past trouble has been brewing between the whole of the friendly societies of Tamworth and the local doctors over financial considerations. The medical men asked for an increase in their remuneration from 17/- per lodge member per annum to 20/-. Representatives from the various lodges met and decided that they could not see their way to grant the demand. This was in December last, and about the end of January the doctors decided to form a branch of the B.M.A. Since then information was conveyed to all the lodges that the association had fixed the price at 20/-, other fees to be arranged. As a result, a majority of the friendly societies met and decided to form the Friendly Societies' Medical Institute. This represented 800 members. The institute advertised for two doctors and received applications which were not accepted. Then the medical institute asked the secretary of the local branch of the B.M.A. to receive a deputation, and the request was acceded to. A conference was asked for, but refused, but the conditions under which the doctors were willing to act were submitted. Recently the institute held a meeting, when it was finally decided that the conditions were not acceptable, and that it refused to accede to the request of the B.M.A. It was decided to fight the matter out to the bitter end, as, while the societies were satisfied with the fees fixed by the doctors it absolutely refused to disband the institute as demanded. The trouble is exciting keen local interest and causing anxiety among lodge members, who fear that the doctors will refuse medical attendance.

Personal Notes and Trade Items.—
Dr. Hamilton Tebbutt, who for the past two years has been attached to the Prince Alfred Hospital staff as pathologist, sailed for England last month, and he intends pursuing his studies in special channels in London, Edinburgh, and the Continent.

Mr. George Charles Elliott, of Elliott Bros., who died at the end of last year, left estate valued at £65,543.

Mr. C. J. Carroll, a member of the N.S.W. Pharmacy Board and Pharmaceutical Society, intends leaving shortly on a special business trip to America.

Pure Food Advisory Committee.—The following gentlemen have been re-appointed members of the Advisory Committee under the Pure Food Act:—Dr. Ashburton Thompson (president), Drs. W. G. Armstrong and J. B. Cleland, Professor C. E. Fawcitt, Messrs. J. G. Farleigh, M.L.C., J. D. Fisher, W. M. Hamlet, G. S. Littlejohn and T. S. Loney.

Julius Blau and Sons Ltd., agents for Ferd. Mulhens' 4711 products, have removed from York Chambers, Market-street, to new premises at 233 Clarence-street. The greatly increased space permits of a more comprehensive display of the well-known perfumes and other goods.

Mr. G. Fred Birks (Potter and Birks, Ltd.), prior to his departure for America and England, was entertained at a complimentary banquet by a number of his friends; and was the guest of the staff the following day at a valedictory dinner, when he was the recipient of an elaborately-fitted travelling case and an illuminated address, which was signed by twenty-five members of the staff. The souvenir menu was adorned with a portrait of Mr. Birks and set forth that the business was established in 1867, and carried on in humble quarters until 1903, when a move was made to Macquarie-place, where fine offices and storage was secured. Mr. Potter joined the firm in the following year, and three years later the company was formed, and in 1909 a bulk store was opened in Harrington-street. In the same year the firm's business premises were removed to Grosvenor House, which has a floorage of 16,000 square feet.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Pharmacy Act Prosecutions.—At the Police Court, Maitland, on March 8, Hugh Malet Chapman, pharmaceutical chemist, was charged on the information of J. J. H. Young, Registrar of the Pharmacy Board, with having on February 1, being a pharmaceutical chemist, and not under the currency of a certificate granted to him under section 20 of the Pharmacy Act of 1891, unlawfully used certain signs which might be construed to mean that he was a dispensing chemist, contrary to the provisions of section 2 of the Pharmacy Act Amendment Act of 1897. The defendant pleaded guilty, and was fined £3, with £2 17s. costs. The same defendant was then charged with having, on February 1, he not then holding a current certificate under section 20 of the Pharmacy Act of 1891, unlawfully managed the shop of James Oxenberry Tiddy, jun., Albert Theodore Mullner, and Matthew Thomas Tiddy, druggists, contrary to the provisions of section 4 of the Pharmacy Act Amendment Act, 1897. He pleaded guilty, and was fined £1, with £1 16s. costs.

Improper Assumption of Titles.—At the Maitland Police Court, on March 8, J. O. Tiddy, jun., Albert T. Mullner, and Matthew T. Tiddy, general merchants, trading as J. O. Tiddy and Co., Maitland, were charged on the information of the Registrar of the Pharmacy Board with having unlawfully exhibited certain signs which might be construed to mean that they were dispensing druggists. The defendants pleaded not guilty. Evidence was given by Mounted-Constable Ekers as to goods purchased by him at the defendants' shop, and the names and words exhibited on the premises. Mounted-Constable Dwyer produced receipts from the defendants for goods purchased by him at the shop. The Registrar produced the Register of pharmaceutical chemists. The defence admitted ownership of the business, but contended that it was under the management of Mr. H. M. Chapman, a duly qualified pharmaceutical chemist. Defendants were found guilty, and fined £10, including costs. Counsel for the defence intimated that his clients intended to appeal, and at his request proceedings were stayed for 14 days.

TASMANIA.

Pharmacy Board of Tasmania.

The regular meeting of the Board was held on March 23rd.

Present.—Messrs. H. T. Gould, President; Percy Ash, W. J. Clewer, J. T. Weaver, M. Rushton and the Registrar.

Examination Room.—Messrs. Gould and Rushton reported that they had still been unable to arange anything definitely, but had the matter in hand.

Sale of Poisons by Storekeepers.—Registrar reported that the police were proceeding with five cases.

Unregistered Chemist.—The Registrar reported that he had instructed the police

to take action in the case of a chemist who had so far omitted to take out his licence for the current year.

Reciprocity.—Letters were received from the Pharmacy Boards of South and West Australia in the matter, but it was resolved not to deal with them pending receipt of replies from some of the other States.

Drug Regulations.—The President reported that he had received a letter from the Chief Health Officer asking if in the opinion of the Board it would be advantageous to include "the Australian Pharmaceutical formulary" after the "Codex" in the Drug Regulations. Mr. Gould stated that he had given his own opinion in the negative, and after discussion, on the motion of Mr. Clewer, seconded by Mr. Rushton, it was resolved to endorse this.

Modified Examinations.—It was resolved that candidates who had passed the modified examination should have issued to them typed letters bearing the seal of the Board and signed by the President and the Registrar, stating the fact.

The Pharmaceutical Registers of Tasmania and Queensland were laid on the table.

A special meeting of the Board was held on March 31. Present: Messrs. H. T. Gould, President; W. B. Drake, W. J. Clewer, M. Rushton, J. T. Weaver, Percy Ash and the Registrar, Mr. J. Reid.

The President stated that he had called the meeting for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken in view of the following article, which had appeared in that morning's "Mercury," regarding the poisons prosecutions:—"Some of the leading merchants of Hobart have been served with summonses to appear at the Hobart Police Court to answer a charge under the Poisons Act of selling an arsenical poison in the form of arsenate of lead. The defendants are Messrs. Webster and Sons Ltd., Burgess Bros., Dehle, Bennison, and Co., Mr. C. Davis (ironmonger, etc.), and Mr. J. Parratt. For 25 years these firms have been selling arsenical mixtures in packets to farmers and orchardists, and had no idea that it was against the law to do so. They complain that they should first have been notified or warned, and then some arrangement might have been come to. It appears that the Pharmacy Board pointed out to the police that as they read the Act, arsenical preparations could not be retailed by any but chemists, and upon this the police laid the informations. The Solicitor-General considers that an information would lie as the Act stands, but he says that it is an old Act (1886), and requires amendment in several directions. An amendment is especially needed to enable merchants and storekeepers all over the country to sell arsenate of lead preparations to fruitgrowers, otherwise, in many districts, orchardists would be seriously inconvenienced and hampered. As the law stands, no one but a chemist may sell arsenate of lead and similar poisonous preparations in the city or within four miles of it. A storekeeper out in a remote country district could not do so unless he first obtained a license to sell poisonous preparations, and these must be in unbroken packages. Therefore, the police or any aggrieved person may lay an information, and the authorities cannot stop them. The summonses in question were issued by the police for a test case. Subsequently the Attorney-General decided to have the police instructed to apply for an adjournment of the hearing of the informations laid, pending the consideration of the matter by himself and his colleagues."

The President said he thought the Board's views in the matter should be made public. Mr. Rushton agreed with this, and read some notes he had prepared in answer to the article in question.

After further discussion, it was resolved to appoint the President, Mr. Weaver and the Registrar a sub-committee to draft a reply.

A special meeting of the Board was held on April 11.

Present: Messrs. Gould, President; Clewer, Ash, Drake, Rushton, and Weaver.

The President reported that he had called the meeting to consider what should be done in regard to the poisons prosecutions. The Registrar reported that he had arranged to be present when these came on before the bench on the 7th inst. having been postponed from the Friday previous, but on the Thursday the Police had informed him that, acting on instructions from the Law Department, the prosecutions had been withdrawn.

It was finally resolved: "As this Board is the body charged with the administration of the Pharmacy and Poisons Acts, the Registrar ascertain from the Attorney-General why, and under what authority the prosecutions under the Poisons Act against certain persons in Hobart were withdrawn."

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Pharmaceutical Council of Western Australia.

The Council of the Society have the honour to present their report for the year 1910 for the information of the Honourable the Colonial Secretary and the pharmaceutical chemists of Western Australia.

Triennial Election of Council.—In accordance with Clause 9, 58 Vict. No. 35, an election was duly held on March 2nd, 1910, and resulted in the following gentlemen being elected as councillors for the ensuing three years, viz., Messrs. E. Mayhew, A. L. Tilly, E. Parry, J. B. George, J. G. Cooper, A. V. Parkes and E. S. Sands; Mr. F. R. Plummer acting in the capacity of returning officer.

President.—Mr. A. L. Tilly was unanimously elected as President of the Council. Treasurer.—Mr. J. B. George was re-elected as Honorary Treasurer. Meetings.—During the year 12 formal meetings of the Council have been held, at

which the attendance has been as follows:—E. Parry, 12; A. L. Tilly, 11; A. V. Parkes, 3; E. Mayhew, 12; J. B. George, 11; J. G. Cooper, 12; and E. S. Sands, 10.

Messrs. C. H. Braddock and F. H. Neale were re-appointed Auditors of the Society for the current year.

Examiners.—The following Examiners were also re-appointed:—Preliminary examination, conducted at Technical Schools: Botany, Mr. Oswald Sargent; Pharmacy, Mr. H. H. Bingemann; Materia Medica, Mr. M. P. Ryan; Dispensing, Mr. F. H. Neale; Chemistry, Mr. F. C. Stockwell, A.S.A.S.M.

Pharmaceutical Education and Examinations.—The revised syllabus of examinations was duly completed early in the year. A copy of same has been forwarded to every pharmacist in the State, and also to all others interested therein. As must be perceived, the carrying out of the up-to-date courses prescribed has necessitated a complete re-arrangement of the classes, and here, upon behalf of the Society generally, our best thanks are tendered to the Government, and the Education Department, for the very necessary and valuable help they have afforded the Council, in order to make our educational facilities upon a par with those pertaining in the other States of the Commonwealth. The new system has been perfected mainly through the medium of the technical schools, and more especially the Perth Technical School, where it is laid down in the syllabus that a year's course of forty weeks for the final Examination must be taken. The Director (Mr. E. B. Allen, M.A.), and the staff generally have, as heretofore, afforded much valuable assistance throughout the past year.

It is confidently hoped, that every master pharmacist in Western Australia, will not only see the necessity—but also make it a point of duty—to afford their apprentices every facility and encouragement, to regularly attend the various classes now provided for them, which, without doubt, are in the very best interests of pharmacy in this State.

Preliminary Examination.—During the past year fifteen candidates presented themselves for examination, two of whom secured passes. Several, however, come under the "mercy" clause as to single subjects. Intermediate Examination.—Two candidates were successful in the subjects Materia Medica, Botany, and Pharmacy. Qualifying Examination.—During the past year four candidates presented themselves for examination, and three were successful in securing passes.

Australasian Reciprocity and Formulary.—Much interesting matter in reference to these important subjects will be found in the Registrar's report re the Sydney Conference.

Pharmacy Acts and Amendments.—Under the Compilation of Statutes Act, 1905, No. 15, through the instrumentality of the Hon. M. L. Moss, M.L.C., the Government have brought in a Consolidating Bill, which has now become an Act.

Obituary.—The death of Mr Richard Birch, one of the oldest members of the Society, and at one time a member of the Council, has to be recorded; as also that of Mr Angus J. Grace, who died suddenly at Kalgoorlie.

Poisons Licenses.—The Council draw special attention to the list of persons licensed to sell poisons, and would impress upon chemists whose names do not appear thereon, the necessity of compliance with the Act. Should any mishap occur in connection with a pharmacy, wherein the proprietor was not licensed, it would certainly weigh against him if a prosecution took place.

Financial.—The balance sheet, duly audited by Messrs. Braddock and Neale, is presented herewith.

Branch Pharmacies.—Particular attention is called to Clause 4 Pharmacy Amendment Act, 1899, which provides that all shops and branch businesses shall be under the control of a qualified chemist, whose name shall appear in a conspicuous position. A breach of this provision renders the offenders liable to a fine not exceeding £50, and an additional penalty of £5 for every day during continuance of such breach.

Pharmaceutical Register.—In accordance with the direction of Clause 16, Part III., of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1894, the Council have published a copy of the Pharmaceutical Register in the "Government Gazette," containing the names of 201 chemists, being an increase of eight during the year.

LEGAL AND MAGISTERIAL.

An Apprenticeship Dispute.—At the Flemington police court on March 21, Holmes and Son, foundry proprietors, Kensington, proceeded against George W. Kimpton, on a charge of absenting himself from service as an indentured apprentice. Defendant did not appear. Chas. T. Holmes produced the indenture, and stated that defendant, who had still two years to serve, left his work without giving any notice of his intention. Defendant's father explained that his son had left Melbourne without his knowledge, and was now employed on a farm. Mr. Cook, J.P., said he noticed on perusing the indenture that defendant's father was a party to it. He would adjourn the case for a fortnight, and advised Mr. Kimpton, in the meantime, to bring his son back to complete his apprenticeship, otherwise a warrant would probably issue for the lad's arrest.

Imported Fruit Essences—Alleged Breach of Warranty.—An important action was heard in the First Civil Court on March 21, before Mr. Justice A'Beckett and a special jury of six. The plaintiff was Thomas Downer (trading as T. Downer and Co.), cordial manufacturer, Sebastopol, and the defendants, Harrison, San Miguel Prop. Ltd. The plaintiff's case was that in printed catalogues and price lists forwarded to him the defendant offered to sell "fruit essence for non-excisable wines—port character," which were guaranteed free from spirit, pure concentrated soluble essence. In December, 1905, he ordered, and defendants pretended to supply, one case of this fruit essence, but it was different in character and description from that ordered, and in consequence he had suffered and will suffer, damage. Plaintiff alleged that the essence was not reasonably fit for the purpose for which it was required, and was not merchantable. The plaintiff was on September 23, 1909, fined under the Pure Food Act for selling fruit wine by rea-

son of the use of such essence in its manufacture. He claimed £1000 as damages. The defendant company denied that it offered to sell to the plaintiff the essence referred to or that the description set in plaintiff's statement of claim was contained in the catalogue or price list. In October, 1905, the plaintiff ordered of the defendants, and they agreed to supply a quantity of Stevenson and Howell's wine essences, but do not admit any warranty. Since the cause of the action the defendants had agreed to accept the return from the plaintiff of the unused essences, which were so redelivered and were accepted. Plaintiff was given credit for the unused essences in full satisfaction of causes of action. In summing up, Mr. Justice A'Beckett said that if he had been on the police court bench at the original trial he would, under the circumstances narrated, have had no hesitation in dismissing the charge against Mr. Downer. The jury, after an hour's retirement, returned a verdict for the defendants and judgment was entered accordingly with costs.

Dispute Between Herbalists.—In the District Court on March 28, before Mr. Dwyer, P.M., Robert Mitchell, herbalist, 179 Lonsdale street, Melbourne, proceeded against Angus Andrew Mentiplay, of 168 Bourke street, also a herbalist, on a charge of having made use of insulting words. Mr. Doria appeared for defendant, who denied the charge. Robert Mitchell, herbalist, of Lonsdale-street, gave evidence that defendant, on March 15, came into his shop. Defendant pointed to a sign in the window "hydatids could be cured without operation," and ordered Mitchell to remove it. Mitchell refused, and it was during the altercation that the alleged words were used. In reply to Mr. Doria, plaintiff said that he called himself the Reliance Herbal Institute, established 34 years in England and Victoria. At a later stage defendant consented to pay £2 2s. costs to complainant and to express regret at having used the language. The case was withdrawn.

An Apprentices' Breach.—At the Williamstown Police Court on April 7th, Oscar Hampell, leather merchant, Little Collins Street, Melbourne, charged Joseph Green, an apprentice, with having absented himself from work without lawful excuse. The proceedings were taken under the Employer and Employees' Act to emphasise the fact that apprenticeship obligations must be fulfilled. Mr. Morrison, P.M., pointed out that both the boy and his mother could be dealt with under the indenture. It was stated that the mother had done her best to get the boy to return to work. Mr. Morrison said that in that case it would be wise to issue a warrant for defendant's arrest. An order for a warrant to issue was subsequently made by the Court.

Alleged Base Coin.—Arthur Benstead (20), Fitzroy, was arrested on March 29 on a charge of having uttered base coin. When searched a hypodermic syringe and two packets of morphia and cocaine were found in his possession. He stated that he was a chemist out of employment. His name, however, does not appear on the "Pharmaceutical Register" of Victoria. Accused told the police that he was a victim to the cocaine and morphia habit, and his arms and legs were found to be dotted with punctures. He was remanded to the gaol hospital for treatment.

Unregistered Practitioner.—At the Kalgoorlie (W.A.) Police Court on March 6th, Samuel Lazelle was charged with having practiced medicine he not being a legally qualified medical practitioner. The evidence disclosed that the defendant had been treating a patient who was suffering from an incurable disease, and that he had received the sum of £1 per week for six months for his services. Defendant was fined £50, with the alternative of six months' imprisonment.

A Herbalist Censured.—At Kyneton on March 29th, Mr. Barlow, P.M., conducted an inquest concerning the death of an elderly woman named Kathleen Farrell, who was being treated for cancer of the breast by Madame Gunn, Herbalist, High Street, Kyneton. Deceased died suddenly, and the medical evidence disclosed that her breast had been shockingly burnt by some very caustic irritant plaster, which the Deputy Government Analyst said contained at least 20 grains of white arsenic, which, in his opinion, was a noxious irritant. Madame Gunn deposed that her treatment consisted of ground ivy, herbs, and a foreign mixture, the ingredients of which she did not know. She denied having used any arsenic. The Coroner found that deceased died on March 4th from pleurisy, induced by the application of an irritant plaster placed upon her by Madame Gunn. He intended to submit the papers in the case to the Attorney-General. Although there was no doubt that the woman could not have lived very long, if herbalists and others professed to cure cancer by risky and dangerous methods, they would have to take the consequences.

POISONING CASES.

Strychnine.—Thomas Hill (72), an inmate of the Benevolent Asylum, North Melbourne, after drinking three tablespoonfuls of rum on March 26th, became suddenly ill, and although medically treated, died shortly afterwards. Dr. Mollison made a post-mortem examination and found that death was due to asphyxia, probably induced by strychnine poisoning. The inquest was opened at the Morgue on April 8th, when the Deputy Government Analyst deposed that he had found strychnine in large quantities in the contents of deceased's stomach, and in a bottle that had contained rum. Dr. Woinarski said that he had obtained some rum from the dispensary, and had mixed it with milk. He could not understand how the strychnine had got into the rum. Further evidence was given that the rum had been brought to the institution by another patient. The matron was of opinion that it was in the bottle when brought in, as it would be difficult for anyone to get to the dispensary with the object of putting poison in the bottles. Only the medical men took things out of the dispensary. Poison, including strychnine in solid form, was kept there in a cupboard. Dr.

Cole said that the case baffled him. Further evidence was necessary as to the history of the bottle, and he therefore adjourned the inquest to April 20th.—Emma Watts (32), married, the wife of a farmer at Longwarry South, died on February 20th from strychnine poisoning. The poison was obtained from Mr. Geo. Lorimer, Drouin, who complied with all the requirements of the Poisons Act.—At an inquest held at the Morgue on March 26th, concerning the death of Edwin Thompson (42), farmer (A.J.P., March 1911, p. 73), the Coroner returned a verdict of strychnine poisoning in accordance with the medical evidence. When the case was first reported it was thought that death was due to deceased having taken salts of lemon, an empty packet of which was found lying near his body.

Phosphorus.—On March 22nd, at Trentham, the three-year-old daughter of Mr. M. O'Connell, farmer, got possession of a box of wax matches, and before she was discovered she had chewed the heads off several of them. Medical assistance was obtained, and the child recovered.

Prussic Acid.—An inquest was held at the Morgue on March 16th concerning the death of Frederick William Mills (23), chemist's apprentice (A.J.P., March, 1911, p. 73). The following verdict was returned by the Coroner:—"I find that on February 28th, at Carlton, Frederick William Mills died from poisoning by prussic acid, self-administered, with suicidal intent. There is not sufficient evidence to show the state of his mind at the time." It is supposed that deceased obtained the poison surreptitiously from the shop at which he was employed.

Lysol.—On March 21st, at Gowar, near Castlemaine, a young woman, the wife of Mr. James Talbot, farmer, gave her only child, six weeks old, a dose of lysol and subsequently drank a quantity of the poison herself. The child's life was saved, but the mother died an hour after she had swallowed the poison.—At the City Court on March 22, John Maher, waiter, was charged with having attempted to commit suicide by drinking lysol (A.J.P., March, 1911, p. 73). Evidence was given by Mr. R. W. Beddome, chemist, Bourke-street, Melbourne, concerning the circumstances under which the poison was sold. Accused was committed for trial

Chlorodyne. — A well-dressed woman, 25 years of age, was found in a state of collapse at the Flinders-street railway station on April 14. She was removed to the Melbourne Hospital, where she gave the name of Nettleford. Beyond this name and her age she would tell nothing. It was found that she was suffering from chlorodyne poisoning.

Chlorodyne. — A middle-aged woman, Edith Macpherson, was charged at the Carlton Court on April 13 with having attempted to commit suicide. Constable Hunt stated that at 6 a.m. that day he was informed that a woman had taken poison in the Carlton Gardens. On proceeding to the spot, he saw accused, who admitted that she had drank some chlorodyne in sherry wine, and witness had her conveyed to the Melbourne Hospital, where she recovered.

OBITUARY.

Mr. W. E. Pardey, another old colonist and pharmacist, passed away on April 14th. Mr. W. E. Pardey for more than half a century was a notable figure in Geelong. He was a remarkably active man, and though he was in his 83rd year, he remained in charge of the conduct of his business until a few weeks ago, when he was stricken down by the illness which has proved fatal. He was born in 1829 at Southampton, England, and served his apprenticeship with Messrs. Randell and Sons, Southampton. He then studied for the medical profession, and was apprenticed to Dr. Walsh, with whom he remained for three years; but being attracted by the reports of the wonderful gold discoveries, he

left England for Port Phillip, where he arrived in 1852. Like the others of those days, he proceeded to the diggings at Forest and Fiery Creek, where he met with fair success. He returned to the metropolis, but soon the fascination of the mining camps again held him, and he returned to the diggings. In 1853 he went to Geelong, and three years later opened the business in Moorabool-street, which he conducted up to the time of his demise. In 1868 he was elected a member of the Town Council, and for many years he rendered good service with that body, and in 1878 he was appointed to the honorary magistracy, and his was a familiar figure on the local Bench for over a quarter of a century. The deceased leaves a widow and grown-up family of six—viz., Dr. James Pardey, of Launceston; Mrs. Earle, Mrs. H. D. Fleming, and Mrs. Hamilton Fitts, of Melbourne; Mrs. Monk, of Colac; and Mr. Norman Pardey, pharmacist, of Geelong. The remains of the deceased were interred privately.

Mr. John Lay. — The announcement of the death of Mr. Lay, who died at his residence, Lock-street, St. Kilda, on the 14th April, will be received with regret by a large circle of friends. Mr. Lay was born in Suffolk, England, in 1846, and came to Port Phillip with his parents in 1852, the family settling in the Bendigo district, where Mr. Lay practically spent the greater part of his life. At the age of 14 he was apprenticed in May, 1860, to Mr. Charles Letherby, chemist, at Eaglehawk, with whom he remained for four years. Coming to Melbourne, his first position was with the late Mr. Geo. E. Green, and he was afterward with Messrs. H. Francis and Co., and Messrs. Geo. Lewis and Sons. He first commenced on his own account in Madeline-street, Carlton, purchasing the business then carried on by the late Mr. G. Wormwald, which he afterwards sold to the late Mr. J. B. Mummery. He

then went to Ararat and took over the business of the late Mr. E. G. Hooper, which he carried on for five years. On his retirement, he left Victoria and acquired the pharmacy of Mr. R. P. Dix, at Launceston, remaining there for twelve years. He then returned to Victoria, and purchased the business where he was first apprenticed at Eaglehawk, from Mr. R. B. Rees. This he carried on in conjunction with the pharmacy established by the late Mr. John Holdsworth, in Pall Mall, Bendigo. About eight years ago Mr. Lay decided to retire from active business, and take his son, Mr. H. Lay, into partnership, disposing of the business in Bendigo to Mr. W. A. London. He continued that at Eaglehawk under the style of J. Lay and Son. Mr. Lay took no part in political or public life. He was, however, a prominent member of the Masonic body, and held the position of P. D. Supt. of Works in the United Grand Lodge of Victoria. He leaves a widow, five sons, and one daughter. Two of his sons, H. A. and Leslie, are qualified chemists, and his daughter is married to Mr. T. A. Sayle, chemist, of Sandringham and Windsor.

Mr. John Davidson, of Bundaberg, one of the most esteemed pharmacists in Queensland, died on March 7th in his 71st year. Mr. Davidson came to Queensland from Shropshire, and was registered as a chemist under the Queensland Medical Act 1867, on May 2nd, 1872, his number on the "Register" being 46. He opened a business in Stanthorpe, but shortly afterwards settled in Bundaberg and remained there until his death. He leaves a widow and grown-up family. Two of his daughters are married to pharmacists, and one of his sons is at present a student at the Brisbane College of Pharmacy. Mrs. Davidson decided to dispose of the business as a going concern, and it has been sold to Mr. George J. Page, chemist, of Mount Morgan, who was registered in 1890 after having passed the final qualifying examination. Mr. Davidson was an old member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia.

Mr. James Norton Hall, who for over twenty years was in business as a chemist at Wycheproof, died on March 21, at Deniliquin (N.S.W.). For many years he was an assistant in Victoria, but he did not apply for registration until 1890, when he was about to open a business at Wycheproof, which he carried on until a few months ago, when he sold it to Mr. A. M. Quinn, having decided to retire from active work.

Mr. William Cottle Taylor, who died at Ballarat on March 31st, aged 86 years, came to Victoria about 1890, and obtained registration on a British certificate, dated June 11th, 1846. His number on the "Register" of Chemists and Druggists of Great Britain, was 44; the date of his registration being January 31st, 1868. As the number of certificates issued by the British Society is now over 18,000, it will be seen that Mr. Taylor can rightly claim to be one of the pioneers of pharmacy in the Old Country. After his arrival in Victoria, he occupied positions in several of the leading pharmacies in Melbourne and elsewhere, finally retiring from active work some eight or nine years ago. Mr. Taylor was a very active man for his years, and always took an interest in matters pertaining to the advancement of pharmacy.

Mr. George Henry Prout, chemist, of Victoria-street, North Melbourne (whose sad death occurred while on a yachting cruise in Hobson's Bay on March 18, when the yacht "Mavis" was lost and all on board were drowned) was born in Devonshire, England, in 1855, and came to Victoria with his parents when six years old. In early life, Mr. Prout developed a great love for music, which he decided to adopt as a profession, and which for a number of years he followed. He was at one time the leading violinist to the Italian opera company, and also played the violin at the opening by the Duke of Edinburgh of the Ballarat Exhibition, and although in later years he decided to enter the ranks of pharmacy, he never quite relinquished his love for the musical profession. Mr. Prout was apprenticed to the late Mr. Joseph Longstaff, of Ballarat, in May, 1872, and remained with him for four years. He then accepted a position with the late Mr. James Barnes, who for many years was in business at Queensberry-street, North Melbourne. In 1878 he went to Messrs. W. H. Ford and Co., of

Swanston-street, with whom he remained until 1880, when, after a short engagement with the late Mr. Geo. E. Green, of Geelong, he commenced business for himself at Victoria-street, North Melbourne, which he continued up to the time of his death. Mr. Prout was a most genial and estimable man, and was held in great esteem by a large circle of friends, who mourn his sad death. His wife, son and daughter survive him. Mr. Geo. Samuel Prout, his son, qualified as a chemist in 1909, and is in business at Spencer-street, Melbourne.

Mr. Felix M. F. Reader, chemist, of Dimboola, who died on the 24th March, was born at Berlin in 1853. After serving an apprenticeship, he studied for the medical profession, but did not qualify. He came to New Zealand, where he accepted an appointment as dispenser in a hospital, and remained there four years. Deciding to come to Australia, he arrived in Victoria in 1881, and being eligible for the modified examination under the then existing Pharmacy Act, he presented himself for the examination, and passed on the 4th December, 1882. Mr. Reader occupied the position of dispenser at the Fitzroy U.F.S. Dispensary, and was also for some years manager of one of Mr. Thos. Huntsman's branch shops. He then commenced business on his own account at Dimboola, which he continued up to the time of his death. Mr. Reader was a botanist of some repute, and took a great interest in Australian flora, and some years ago he prepared for the Melbourne College of Pharmacy a very interesting and valuable collection.

NOTES—NEWS, TRADE, ETC.

Mr. S. V. Say, Benalla, has transferred his business to his son, Mr. W. McCall Say, from April 1.

Mr. William Vale, late of Bendigo, has purchased the business known as Collins' Drug Stores, Bridge-road, Richmond.

Mr. Philip J. Mulhall, Yarragon, has purchased Mr. Nicholas White's business at Seymour.

Messrs. Meggeson & Co. Ltd., pastile manufacturers, London, intimate that Messrs. Sedgley and Woolnough Propy. Ltd., Sydney, are not now representing them in Australia.

Mr. H. A. Woolnough, formerly of Melbourne, is now carrying on business under the name of Woolnough Proprietary Ltd., Wynyard Square, Sydney. The firm of Sedgley and Woolnough Propy. Ltd., has been dissolved as from January 25th, 1911.

The Market.—There are no important alterations to report. Cod Liver Oil is slightly dearer. All the wholesale houses report exceptionally heavy business, both before and after Easter, and judging by the number of pharmacists at present visiting England or spending holidays in Victoria, and the other States, the retail trade seems to have participated largely in the present period of prosperity.

Messrs. Evans Sons, Lescher & Webb Ltd., have issued their yearly report of the work conducted in their analytical laboratories during 1910. A very large number of samples have been examined, representing drugs, chemicals, etc., from many sources, as well as routine examinations of preparations produced in the firm's laboratories. The booklet includes a comprehensive general index of all the articles dealt with in the five annual reports which have now appeared.

X-Rays and Their Uses is the title of an illustrated booklet published by Dr. Ferguson Lemon, 90 Collins Street, Melbourne, who has succeeded Dr. W. R. Fox in all branches of electro-therapy hitherto carried on by him. Dr. Lemon has been engaged in X-Ray practice during the last five years. Included amongst his latest apparatus are appliances representing the most modern methods of instantaneous radiography and therapy, high frequency, Finsen light and radium.

Messrs. Thos. Duff & Bros., shop fitters, 396-400 Swanston Street, Melbourne, have for the past twelve months been publishing some very fine photo-process blocks, illustrating the various shop fronts they have fitted up for pharmacists in and around Melbourne. The photo published in the March issue was a reproduction of the handsome exterior of Messrs. H. Francis and Co.'s, Collins Street East Pharmacy, which was fitted up a few months ago by Messrs. Duff Bros. The block was an exceptionally good one, and a number of pharmacists have favorably commented on it since it appeared.

Explosion of Ammonia Cylinders. — A fire occurred at Messrs. Felton, Grimwade and Co.'s factory, Spencer-street, on April 14, owing to some lime which had been stored in a shed igniting the building. While the Fire Brigade was extinguishing the flames, there were three deafening reports, and some pieces of metal flew dangerously near the head of the firemen. It was ascertained that three cylinders containing liquid ammonia had exploded. The damage done by the fire was only of slight extent.

Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride as a Local Anæsthetic, was the subject of a lecture delivered by Drs. A. G. Hertzler, R. G. Brewster, and E. B. Rogers, which was published in the "Journal of the American Medical Association," October 23rd, 1909. Messrs. Parke, Davis and Co. have had the lecture reprinted in pamphlet form, and will be pleased to furnish a copy to any pharmacist requiring same. The use of Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride as a local anæsthetic is said to have given the greatest satisfaction, the anæsthesia being regarded as safer and more lasting than with cocaine. Tablets of the preparation are now being manufactured at the firm's laboratories.

Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co. have issued Desiccated Corpora Lutea, in five-grain capsules, which is the equivalent of 30 grains of the fresh gland. Corpus luteum is said to contain the substance or principle which produces the characteristic effects of ovarian extract. It is used principally to control the symptoms following the removal of the ovaries, especially in young women. It is also employed for the relief of the nervous disturbances incidental to the natural

menopause, and as an aphrodisiac. Some reports have appeared of its successful use in chlorosis, and in hysteria and neurasthenia. The usual dose is one capsule, three times daily.

Messrs. Duerdin and Sainsbury intimate that they have received fresh stocks of Colgate's perfumes, including the Dactylis series, and a large supply of Rigby's hair brushes and manicure nail pads. They are also putting up a very complete First Aid Cabinet in Japanned tin cases, suitable for factories, warehouses, etc. Bourjois Brilliantine Crystal has been in demand. Stocks are still obtainable. Messrs. Faulding and Co. have placed on the market, Antiseptic Solyptol Shaving Soap, which is highly recommended on account of its non-irritating and curative properties. Messrs. D. and S. have stocks. The sticks are put up in attractive metal cases. They are also agents for Manzjoy's Indigestion Remedy and Meutholatum, an external application for the relief of pain and irritation of all kinds.

Messrs. Felton, Grimwade & Co. have received some handsome dining room imitation marble clocks filled with 8 lb. of linseed, liquorice and chlorodyne or linseed liquorice and aniseed lozenges. The clock is given away as an advertisement. The firm has received several additions to their stock of manicure accessories. These include the Sphinx nail crayon and liquid, Sphinx nail paste in opal jars with gold-embossed label, and Pierre Sphinx, containing nail stone, nail rouge and polisher. The "Isis" Scent Rod is a highly concentrated solid perfume—each box contains 20 assorted perfumes, each in capsule. Coronation Soothers, with transparent pneumatic teats, may be had in three varieties. A coronation flag is attached to each teat. Queensland Extract of Meat is selling well. It is attractively put up in 2 oz. and 4 oz. opal jars. Jeye's Sanitary Co. are putting on the market Cyllin toilet soap, which they intend to advertise largely. Messrs. F. G. and Co. now have stocks. Stearn's Peptonised Beef and Iron Wine, a powerful tonic and stimulant, and Stearn's combination container and dropper are two new lines from the well-known Detroit firm. The dropper is specially adapted for the dropping of eye waters and highly active medicinal liquids, whose doses are measured by drops. Messrs. F. G. and Co. have received fresh supplies of Messrs. Seabury and Johnson's "Olympic" pocket ambulance cases; also a new line of Davol stomach tubes, with funnel, 64 inches long, each in box. The tubes are made of the best quality red rubber.

PERSONAL.

Mr. P. Wood has been relieving Mr. G. M. J. Cole, Sea Lake.

Mr. P. J. McSweeney has been relieving Mr. E. P. Evans at the Children's Hospital.

Mr. J. McInerney has been assisting Mr. C. H. Yelland, North Carlton, during the month.

Mr. A. E. Bilton, Charlton, was holiday-making at Geelong during the month.

Mr. E. Sutcliffe, Abbotsford, has been spending a week or two holiday-making in Sydney.

Mr. F. W. Carter, chemist, Perth, W.A., spent a holiday in Melbourne and Sydney during the month. He returned by the "Orvieto" on April 10.

Mr. Lipsham, of Messrs. Faulding and Co., Adelaide, was in Melbourne over the Easter vacation.

Mr. J. A. Kay, Traralgon, is at present on a visit to Hobart. Mr. M. Zions relieved during his absence.

Mr. S. Molloy has been acting as locum tenens for Mr. F. Cornu, Kerang, during the latter's absence holiday making.

Mr. D. A. Cossar, Hawthorn, has been spending his holidays at Charlton. Mr. P. Lord relieved him.

Mr. J. Blackie, Euroa, has been holiday-making. Mr. A. L. Craven was in charge during his absence.

Mr. A. Andrews, late of Beaufort, has been appointed head dispenser at the Malvern U.F.S. Dispensary.

Mr. J. F. Brumby, lately with Mr. E. J. Reeve, Malvern, has gone to Mr. B. G. Lewis, Middle Brighton.

Mr. Kemp, representing the Australian Drug Co. Ltd., Sydney, passed through Melbourne during the month on his way to Tasmania.

Mr. O. E. McLean has succeeded Mr. M. R. Battarbee as assistant to Mr. S. S. Strutt, East Melbourne.

Mr. C. D. Atkinson, Kerang, returned to Melbourne on April 19, after an enjoyable trip around the islands adjacent to Tasmania.

Mr. W. E. Barclay, who has been with Mr. M. F. Nugent, Elmore, has gone to Mr. J. H. Goode, Moonee Ponds, as assistant.

Mr. A. F. Vivian, who has for some time been managing Messrs. J. A. Jones and Co.'s branch business at Essendon, has accepted an engagement with Mr. J. Cox, Armadale.

Mr. J. A. Crawford has gone to manage Mr. N. Corson's business at Koroit in place of Mr. S. C. Ottoway, who has been appointed on the dispensary staff at the Melbourne Hospital.

Mr. S. Fripp, Jun., writing on board the R.M.S. "Malwa," in the Red Sea, on March 9th, reports having had a very good trip, and asks to be remembered to all his friends.

Mr. A. J. Botterill, chemist, Bunyip, and Mr. C. Hembrow, chemist, Beechworth, have been elected members of the State School Committees in their respective districts.

Mr. T. A. C. Sayle, Sandringham, has been elected a member of the Sandringham State School Committee, in accordance with the provisions of the Education Act, passed last year.

Messrs. A. E. Bilton (Charlton), R. C. Miller (Casterton), and F. J. Perry (Omeo), have been elected members of the local State School Committees.

Mr. H. Norman, after fulfilling a temporary engagement at the Eye and Ear Hospital, goes to Mr. A. L. Ogg, South Yarra, to fill Mr. J. E. Robinson's place, during the latter's absence on a six months' trip to England.

Mrs. F. S. Grimwade and family have presented to the Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral, Melbourne, a handsome screen, to be placed at the entrance to the chancel in the memory of the late Mr. F. S. Grimwade.

Mr. J. C. Pickford, the newly-elected president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia, entertained some of the members of the Council at luncheon at Champion's Hotel on April 5th.

Mr. O. A. Sayce, assistant lecturer in bacteriology at the Melbourne University, and a well-known figure to Victorian pharmacists, has been appointed senior bacteriologist in the recently constituted Government Bacteriological Institute of Adelaide.

Mr. W. Medd, chemist, Wagga (N.S.W.), accompanied by his wife, spent a holiday in Melbourne during the month. During their stay they paid a visit to the College of Pharmacy and expressed themselves as being very pleased with what they saw.

His Excellency Sir Thomas Gibson Carmichael, Grand Master of the Victorian United Grand Lodge of Freemasons, visited the Malvern Lodge on April 6th. The W.M. (Bro. J. C. Pickford) was in the chair, and at the subsequent banquet proposed the toast of the Grand Master.

Mr. G. N. Heyward, chemist, late of Collins street and Victoria street, North Melbourne, who recently opened a business at Wonthaggi, was elected a member of the first council of the newly-formed borough on April 5. There were fourteen candidates for the nine seats on the council, and Mr. Heyward was returned third on the poll.

Mr. H. E. S. Bird, Shepparton, and Mr. A. W. Geddes, Willaura, pharmaceutical chemists, have had their names "recorded" by the Dental Board, under Section 13 of the Dentists' Act, 1910. Several other applications have been approved of by the special Committee appointed to deal with the matter. These will be formally considered at the full meeting of the Board on April 25. Intending applicants are again reminded that no application will be received after May 15.

The following pharmacists were successful in passing the examinations of the Dental Board of Victoria at the close of last year:—Second year: H. T. Stredwick, Kyneton, and Percival Wood, Carlton. Mr. Stredwick obtained honours in Senior Dental Anatomy, Senior Anatomy and Dissections, and Practical Metallurgy. Third year: Mr. Alex. S. Cohn, Camberwell, Honours in Materia Medica and Therapeutics. The annual commencement, at which the awards were announced, was held at the College of Dentistry on March 13.

Country Chemists in Melbourne during the month included the following:—Messrs. T. A. Dickson (Geelong), G. M. J. Cole (Sea Lake), A. E. Bilton (Charlton), J. A. Anderson (Nhill), F. Hughes (Wangaratta), J. A. Kay (Traralgon), E. E. Malyon (Ballarat), J. Llewellyn (Mansfield), J. H. Rountree (Hamilton), H. Lay (Eaglehawk), J. Blackie (Euroa), A. A. Lord (Swan Hill), F. Cornu (Kerang), F. Damyon (Woodend), R. Nicholls (Rushworth).

NOTES AND ABSTRACTS.

Airol Ointment for Recent Wounds and for Leg Ulcers.—Airol, 5, yellow soft paraffin, 95, make an analgesic antiseptic ointment for direct application to fresh wounds. The addition of camphor, 1, to the above renders it valuable for crural ulcers, the camphor stimulating granulation. —K. Gerson (*Apoth. Zeit.*, 1910, 25, 1015).

Manurial Value of Soot.—Apart from its deterrent action on insect pests, soot has a definite value as a manure depending upon the ammonium salts which it contains. Soot varies very much in density, and it has been generally accepted by farmers that a light soot is the best. Mr. H. W. Harvey, of the Cambridge School of Agriculture, in the course of recent investigation, has discovered the interesting fact that there is a relation between the content of nitrogen and the weight per bushel. As a rule, soot contains about 1 lb. of nitrogen per bushel. On this basis soot is worth about 6d. per bushel for its fertilising value, apart from its value as an insecticide. Moreover, it appears to follow from the above that soot should be bought by volume and not by weight.—*Gard. Chron.*, January 28, 1911, 57.

What Becomes of the Spirochetes in the Secretions?—This query, the author suggests, may properly apply to other diseases and their theraphy, but most particularly and by clearer implication to syphilis. It is suggested by the introduction of Ehrlich's "606," and the point awaiting determination is what becomes of the spirochetes on the free surfaces not reached by the remedy, or, put in a better way, in the retained secretions and excretions. It has been repeatenly demonstrated that the spirochetes do exist in secretions and excretions from mucous surfaces throughout the body, but up to the present their absence from the spinal fluid has alone been reported in the published studies of cases treated by Erhlich's remedy. If they do exist in some mucous *cul de-sac* it is possible that they may survive after the elimination of their antidote, and may possibly reinfect the patient. Frederick R. Charlton (*Journ. A.M.A.*, January 21, 1911).

External Application of Magnesium Sulphate in the Treatment of Erysipelas. In the treatment of erysipelas and celiulitis the author recommends the trial of a saturated solution of magnesium sulphate in water applied round the limb or on the face as a mask, extending well beyond the inflamed area in 10 to 15 layers of gauze or a thin layer of absorbent cotton or lint, and covered with oiled silk or wax paper. The dressing should be wetted as frequently as it gets dry, about once in two hours. Once in 12 hours it should be removed for inspection, and immediately reapplied. The affected area should not be washed during the treatment. The author has tried this method in seventy-two cases at the Arthur Road Hospital in Bombay, and it was found to have a marked effect in lessening pain, and in preventing further extension except in a very few cases of the severest type. In six cases, however, the inflammatory process was not controlled, and extended beyond the original area in spite of the treatment. Khan Bahadur N. H. Choksy, M.D. (*Lancet*, February 4, 1911.)

Itching Diseases of the Skin and Their Treatment.—Pruritus and prurigo are diseases of the skin in which itching is the primary factor, and which differ only in the fact that prurigo is pruritus accompanied by certain definite lesions of the skin which are brought about by scratching. In the treatment of these diseases alcohol, tea, coffee, and rich and highly-seasoned dishes must be forbidden. Rest and change of air often have a favourable effect. For internal treatment salol, sodium salicylate, or salophen may be given alone, or in combination with antipyrin or antifebrin. Sedatives, such as sodium bromide in combination with cannabis indica, or tincture of aconite with tincture of gelsemium, may be ordered. In more severe cases where an hypnotic is necessary sulphonal, trional, chloral hydrate, or medinal is recommended. External treatment is always necessary in addition to internal remedies. Cooling lotions containing alcohol are most effective, especially if their use is preceded by hot applications. The best method of applying lotions is to soak a single layer of lint in the lotion, lay it lightly over the itching surface with no covering over it, and to sprinkle or spray on fresh lotion every five minutes so as to keep the lint thoroughly moist. In the treatment of general pruritus ointments, sprays and paints are rarely suitable, but they find a use in the localised forms of the disease, such as pruritus genitalium.—J. L. Bunch, D.Sc., M.D., M.R.C.P. (*Polyclinic*, January, 1911). —*Pharm. Journ.*

Remarks on the Treatment of Syphilis with Dioxy-Diamido-Arsenobenzol ("606"). —While regretting the manner in which this chemical has been introduced as being more in accordance with the methods of commercial enterprise than with the ethics of scientific medicine, the author, remembering the high position which the inventor holds as a medical scientist, deems it necessary that the preparation should be dealt with on its merits. The two main questions to be decided are: First, is it capable of replacing mercury and iodides in the treatment of syphilis? Secondly, if it is incapable of doing this, is it of value as a third weapon against syphilis? Before any drug can replace mercury and the iodides it must be proved capable of either realising an abortive cure of syphilis; or preventing tertiary or parasyphilitic manifestations; or healing syphilitic lesions in a manner superior to mercury or the iodides. It must also compare favourably with the latter as regards dangerous toxic effects. In a closely reasoned article the author comes to the conclusion that in the present state of our knowledge there is no drug which can replace mercury in the treatment of syphilis. Although "606" causes rapid healing of certain syphilitic lesions, this effect is not constant, and is often only temporary; and there is no proof that an abortive cure of syphilis can be realised by the drug. If the drug is indicated at all in the treatment of syphilis, it is chiefly in those cases which are not influenced by mercury, but such cases are rare, and, moreover, some cases resist the action of both drugs. And, finally, the administration of "606" is attended with many risks and dangers.—C. F. Marshall, M.Sc., M.D. Vict., F.R.C.S. Eng. (*Lancet*, February 25, 1911).

The March Examinations of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria—The following were the questions given at the Preliminary Examination, held on 1st and 2nd March, 1911:—

LATIN.—1ST MARCH, 1911.

Time allowed: Two hours and a half.

Caesar, De Bello Gallico, I.; or, Virgil, Aeneid,

1. Grammar and Composition.

1. Translate either A. and B. or C. and D.

A.

Hoc responso dato discessit. Postero die castra ex eo loco movent. Idem facit Caesar equitatumque omnem ad numerum quattuor milium, quem ex omni provincia et Aeduis atque eorum sociis *coactum* habebat, praemittit, qui videant, quas in partes hostes iter faciant. Qui cupidius novissimum agmen insecuti alieno loco cum equitatu Helvetiorum proelium committunt; et pauci de nostris cadunt. Quo proelio sublati Helvetii, quod *quingentis* equitibus tantam multitudinem equitum propulerant, audacius subsistere nonnumquam et novissimo *agmine* proelio nostros lacessere *coeperunt*. Caesar suos a proelio continebat ac satis habebat in praesentia hostem rapinis, pabulationibus populationibusque prohibere. Ita dies circiter quindecim iter fecerunt, uti inter novissimum hostium agmen et nostrum primum non amplius quinis aut senis milibus *interesset*.

B.

Ariovistus ad postulata Caesaris pauca respondit, de suis virtutibus multa praedicavit: Transisse Rhenum sese non sua sponte, sed rogatum et arcessitum a Gallis; non sine magna spe magnisque praemiis domum propinquosque reliquisse; sedes habere in Gallia ab ipsis concessas, *obsides* ipsorum voluntate datos; stipendium capere iure belli, quod victores victis imponere consuerint. Non sese Gallis, sed Gallos sibi bellum *intulisse*: omnes Galliae civitates ad se oppugnandum venisse ac contra se castra habuisse; eas omnes copias a se uno proelio pulsas ac superatas esse. Si iterum experiri velint, se iterum paratum esse decertare; si pace uti velint, iniquum esse de stipendio recusare, quod sua voluntate ad id tempus pependerint. Amicitiam populi Romani sibi *ornamento* et praesidio, non detrimento esse oportere, idque se ea spe petisse. Si per populum Romanum stipendium remittatur et dediticii *subtrahantur*, non minus libenter sese recusaturum populi Romani amicitiam, quam appetierit. Quod multitudinem Germanorum in Galliam traducat, id se sui muniendi, non Galliae impugnandae causa facere: eius rei testimonium esse, quod nisi *rogatus* non venerit, et quod bellum non intulerit, sed defenderit.

C.

Aeneas scopulum interea conscendit et omnem
Prospectum late *pelago* petit. Anthea si quem
Iactatum vento videat Phrygiasque *biremis*.
Aut Capyn, aut celsis in puppibus arma Caici.
Navem in conspectu nullam, tris litore cervos
Prospicit errantis; hos tota armenta sequuntur
A tergo, et longum per vallis pascitur agmen.
Constitit hic, arcumque manu celerisque sagittas
Corripuit, fidus quae tela gerebat Achates,
Dnctoresque ipsos primum, capita alta ferentis
Cornibus arboreis, sternit, tum volgus, et omnem
Miscet agens telis nemora inter frondea turbam:
Nec prius absistit, quam septem ingentia victor
Corpora *fundat* humi et numerum cum navibus aequet.

D.

At Cytherea novas artis, nova pectore versat
Consilia, ut *faciem* mutatus et ora Cupido
Pro dulci Ascanio veniat, donisque furentem
Incendat reginam, atque ossibus *implicet* ignem;
Quippe domum timet ambiguam Tyriosque bilinguis;
Urit atrox Iuno, et sub noctem cura recursat.
Ergo his *aligerum* dictis adfatur Amorem:
Nate, meae vires, mea magna potentia solus,
Nate, patris summi qui tela Typhoia temnis,
Ad te confugio et supplex tua numina posco.
Frater ut Aeneas pelago tuus omnia circum
Litora *iactetur* odiis Iunonis acerbae,
Nota tibi, et nostro doluisti saepe *dolore*.

2. Parse the words in italics in the passages you have translated.

In parsing noun or adjective give the nominative and genitive cases throughout in Latin, number, gender, case, and syntax; in parsing verb give principal parts, person, number, tense, mood, voice and syntax.

3. Decline, giving gender and meaning of nouns, meaning of adjectives, and pronouns.

Domus, dies, decus, numen, finis, velox, impar, ego, alter, quisquam.

4. Give, in columns, meaning, gender, genitive, and ablatives, sing. and plural.

As, lis, facinus, nemus, seges.

5. (a) Give meaning and comparison of the adjectives acer, vetus, ferox, piger, senex, superus, and adverbs audacter, leniter, male, diu, tuto, simpliciter.

(b) Give Latin for twelve, fifteenth, one hundred each, a thousand times, two hundred ships, fourteen thousand men.

6. Show the difference between the final subjunctive and the consecutive subjunctive, and the conjunctions and moods to be used in each construction. Translate Caesar's soldiers fought bravely that they might not be defeated by the Germans. Caesar's soldiers fought so bravely that they were not defeated by the Germans.

(b) Mention three verbs which govern the dative case in the active voice, and explain how they are used in the passive, giving instances in each case.

7. (a) Give the principal parts and meanings of—

Explico, obtineo, incesso, repeto, solvo, fungor, nascor, patior, utor, orior, ordior.

Give also future participle, active and present infinitive passive of the first five verbs.

(b) Write in full these tenses:—

Future indic. of prosum,
Present subj. of transeo.
All imperative, active and pass. of solvo.
Future indicative passive revincio.
Present subj. deponent, loquor.
Imperfect subj. deponent morior.
Pluperfect subj. coepi.

8. Translate into Latin:—

(a) If Caesar had not hastened into Gaul, the Swiss would have marched into the most fertile parts of the province.

(b) Do not suppose that you can gain friends by acting unjustly.

(c) We cannot tell what will happen to-morrow, but we may know what happened yesterday.

ARITHMETIC.—1st March, 1911.

Time allowed: Two hours and a half.

All working must be shown, and all results must be in simplest form. Algebraical symbols properly explained may be used.

1. Find, using contracted methods, the value correct to 4 places of decimals of—

$$\frac{2569.37948 \times 4.42783}{280.8623}$$

2. Find by decimalising each quantity the value of—

(a) 2 gals. 3 qts. 1 pint, at £2 5s. 8d. per gallon.

(b) 7 yds. 1 ft. 9 inches, at £1 14s. 3d. per yard.

3. A roll of cloth was bought at 5s. 6d. per yard, and another roll 25 yds. longer, at 5s. per yd. The two together cost £100 15s. How many yards were in each roll?

4. Find what a Bank pays for a bill for £675 17s. 6d., drawn May 5th, at 4 months, and discounted June 3rd, at 4½ per cent.

5. A, B and C enter into partnership, A contributing £750, B £1000, and C £1250. Find what percentage of the annual profit each should get, and calculate C's share of a profit of £1500.

6. The number of spectators at a football match was 15,568. The sum of sixpence each was charged for admission, and 1245 of the spectators paid a shilling each extra for admission to the grand stand. The total receipts were £423 7s. 6d. How many got in free?

7. A tradesman marks articles at 30 per cent. above cost price, but allows a discount of 5 per cent. off the selling price for cash payments. Find the cost to the tradesman of a vase for which a customer paid him £8 4s. 8d.

8. Multiply 7 kilogrammes 8 hectogrammes 3 decagrammes 9 decigrammes 2 centigrammes 7 milligrammes by 7, divide 4 kilogrammes 13 decagrammes 15 decigrammes 28 milligrammes by 4, and find by how many grammes the former result exceeds the latter.

9. Find to the nearest tenth of a mile the polar diameter of the earth, which is forty million metres.

10. A person buys goods at 202 francs per kilogramme, and sells 28 lbs. for £130 10s., find his profit per cent., reckoning 1 kilogramme = $2\frac{1}{5}$ lbs., and £1 = 25 francs 25 centimes.

ENGLISH.—GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION.

2ND MARCH, 1911.

Time allowed: Two hours.

1. Write an Essay on—
   Intelligence in Animals,
   Motor Cars, or
   Bay Excursions.

2. Give a complete analysis of the following sentence. Be careful to show how the subordinate clauses are related to the main sentence:—

   In one of these attempts Colonel McLeod, of the forty-third, a young man, whose feeble body would have been quite unfit for war if it had not been sustained by an unconquerable spirit, was killed; wherever his voice was heard, his soldiers had gathered, and with such a strong resolution did he lead them up the fatal ruins, that when one behind him, in falling, plunged a bayonet in his back, he complained not, but continuing his course, was shot dead within a yard of the sword blades.

3. Correct, giving your reasons, everything that is wrong in the following sentences:—

   (a) Australian birds are fairly large, of which there are various varieties.

   (b) I have come to the conclusion that the accused neither did or could have written any of the three.

   (c) Greatly alarmed at the news, the boat was at once launched.

   (d) Books that we can carry off at a glance whatever is in them are worse than useless for discipline.

   (e) There were now a large number of persons collected at the spot, but all said that excitement as well as flurry were to be avoided.

   (f) If you was to examine the matter you would find many whom you would say did not behave orderly.

4. (a) Define these grammatical terms, giving an example of each:—

   Nominative absolute, factitive object, adversative conjunction, participle.

(b) Give the plural of echo, tyro, staff, criterion, stamen, son-in-law.

(c) Give feminine of sultan, czar, monk, bachelor, hart, stag.

(d) Explain with instances the difference in usage between the gerund and the pure verbal noun.

5. Who were the respective leaders of the English and French fleets at Trafalgar? What was the fate of each?

6. Who were the following persons, and what is said in your text book about each of them:—
Sir Robert Calder, Captain Hardy, Russell, Lord Thomas Howard, Charlemagne.

7. Give a concise summary of Milton's sonnet to Lord General Cromwell, and of Wordsworth's sonnet on Milton.

8. Explain these passages, saying where each occurs:—

   (a) The meteor flag of England
   Shall yet terrific burn.

   (b) In vain doth valour bleed,
   While Avarice and Rapine share the land.

   (c) And when she took unto herself a mate,
   She must espouse the everlasting sea.

   (d) This is he that far away
   Against the myriads of Assaye,
   Clash'd with his fiery few and won.

   (e) Where Freedom slowly broadens down
   From precedent to precedent.

   (f) Of the criminal statutes Sir Samuel Romilly said—. Give what he said.

9. Quote six lines from "Fame in the spur."
Quote six lines from "It moves us not."
Quote six lines from "O, Saviour."

All figures must be correctly drawn by means of ruler and compasses. Any paper in which this direction is disregarded will be liable to rejection.

EUCLID.—2ND MARCH, 1911.

Time allowed: Two hours.

1. Define the following geometrical terms, giving an instance of each:—

   Right angle, rectangle, parallel straight lines, diagonal, square, hypotenuse.

2. If two angles of a triangle be equal to one another, the sides also, which are opposite to the equal angles, shall be equal to one another.

   A B C is an isosceles triangle, having the side A B equal to the side A C. Produce B A to D, making A D equal to A B or A C, and join C D. Prove that the angle B C D is equal to the sum of the angles A B C and A D C.

3. Show how to bisect a given rectilineal angle.

Show how to trisect a right angle.

4. Prove that if one angle of a triangle be greater than another angle, the side opposite the greater angle shall be greater than the side opposite the lesser angle.

   Prove that the hypotenuse is the greatest side in a right angled triangle.

5. Show how to describe a triangle having its sides equal to three given straight lines, any two of which are together greater than the third.

Show by a figure how the construction would fail if any two of the given straight lines were not greater than the third.

6. Triangles on the same base and between the same parallels are equal in area.

Show that this proposition might be worded triangles on the same base and having the same altitude are equal in area.

7. Show how to describe a parallelogram equal in area to a given triangle, and having an angle equal to a given angle.

Construct a rectangle equal to twice the area of a given triangle.

8. Prove that the square on the hypotenuse of a right angled triangle is equal in area to the sum of the areas of the squares on the other sides.

The square on the diagonal of a square is double the given square.

ALGEBRA.—2ND MARCH, 1911.

Time allowed: Two hours.

All the working must be shown, and all results must be in their lowest terms.

1. Multiply $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - bc - ca - ab$ by $a + b + c$.

2. Divide $a^5 - a^4x - ax^4 + x^5$ by $a^2 - x^2$.

3. Reduce to lowest terms

$$\frac{3x^3 - 5x^2 + 5x - 2}{3x^3 - x^2 + x + 2}.$$

4. Find H.C.F. and L.C.M. of $x^2 - 4x - 21$, $x^2 + 11x + 24$, $x^2 - 5x - 24$, $x^2 + 10x + 21$.

5. Simplify

(a) $$\frac{abx^2 + (a+b)x + 1}{abx^2 + (a-b)x - 1} + \frac{abx^2 - (a+b)x + 1}{abx^2 + (b-a)x - 1}.$$

(b) $$\frac{b}{(a-b)(a-c)} + \frac{c}{(b-c)(b-a)} + \frac{a}{(c-a)(c-b)}.$$

6. Solve the equations

(a) $$\frac{6x-7}{2x-3} - \frac{9x-12}{3x-5} = \frac{12x-25}{3x-7} - \frac{8x-18}{2x-5}.$$

(b) $$\frac{a-b(x-a)}{a} = \frac{b-a(x-a)}{b}$$

7. (a) Find the sum of 5 consecutive numbers of which the middle one is $2n + 1$.

(b) A room is a yards long, and b yards broad: in the middle there is a square of carpet containing c square feet. Find the cost of whole in £s. if the carpet cost p shillings per square yard, and the rest of the floor is covered with oilcloth at q pence per square foot.

(c) A and B have £70 between them; but if A were to lose one-half of his money and B to lose one-quarter of his, they would then have only £43 between them. Find how much each has.

Final Examination.—The following were the questions given at the Final Examination on the 6th and 7th March.

DIVISION I.—WRITTEN WORK.—6TH MARCH, 1911.

Time allowed: Three hours.

1. What are the B.P. doses of the following?
   - Euonymin.
   - Ext. Cannabis Indiac.
   - Cambogia.
   - Thymol.
   - Pulv. Opii. Compositus.
   - Lithia Citras.
   - Spiritus Armoraciæ Co.

2. With what are the following incompatible?
   - Argent Nitras.
   - Plumbi Acetas.
   - Liquor Strychninæ.
   - Arsenii Iodidi.
   - Ammonium Benzoate.
   - Bismuth Subnitrate.
   - Phenacetin.

3. Estimate the exact dose of the active principle in each of the ingredients of the following mixture:—

R	Tinct. Opii.		ʒ iii
	Tinct. Bellad.		ʒ ii
	Tinct. Nucis. Vom.		ʒ ii
	Vin. Ipecac.		ʒ iv
	Syr. Codeia.		ʒ i
	Aq. Camph ad.		ʒ viii
M.	*Ft.* Mist.	ad. cap	ʒ i

4. How would you determine the commercial value of the following?
   - Cort. Cinch. Rub.
   - Potassium Carbonate.
   - Oleum Olivæ.
   - Oleum Eucalyptus.
   - Ammonium Muriate.
   - Zinc Sulphate.

5. Write a short descriptive account of the various methods of coating pills, giving an explanation of the details of handling and the utensils used.

6 How would you manufacture any of the following?
   - Nitrate of Silver.
   - Lard.
   - Ext. Ipecac. Liq.
   - Emplastrum Plumbi.
   - Ung. Hydrarg
   - Hydrarg. Ox. Flav.

7. What are the antidotes for?
   - Physostigmine.
   - Hyoscine.
   - Oxalic Acid.
   - Atropine.
   - Phenol.
   - Antipyrine.
   - Cantharides.
   - Kerosene.
   - Lysol.

8. In what are the following soluble? And in what proportions?
   - Sodii Sulph.
   - Iodoform.
   - Menthol.
   - Phosphorous.
   - Iodine.
   - Chlorate of Potash.
   - Borax.
   - Hydrarg Perchlor.
   - Arsenic.

9. If eight fluid ounces of finished fresh infusions are needed, what quantity of active ingredients would you use in each of the following ?—

Inf: Quassia.
Inf: Rosæ Acid.
Inf: Serpentaria.
Inf: Calumba.
Inf: Seuegæ.
Inf: Lupuli.

10. Write a short essay on the value of a knowledge of Chemistry, Materia Medica, and Botany in the practical work of Pharmacy.

DIVISION I.—DISPENSING.—6TH MARCH, 1911.

Time allowed : One hour and a half.

℞ Sodii Bicarb. gr. x.
Liq. Arsen. Hcl. ♏ xv.
Tinct. Nux Vom. ♏ x
Aq. Cinnam. D ℥ fs.

Ft. Hst. ter die ex. aq. a.c. sd. Mitte ℥ iv.

℞ Hyd. Am. Chl. gr. 30
Hyd. Subchlor. gr. 20
Lanoline
Vaseline āā ʒ ii.

Ft. Ung. bene infricandum.

℞ Camphoræ gr. ii.
Ext. Belladon. gr. ¼

Ft. Pil. i., S.A. Mitte xii. Cap. i., o.n.

DIVISION III.—WRITTEN WORK.—7TH MARCH, 1911.

Time allowed : Three hours.

1. Discuss as fully as you can the solubility relations involved in the B.P. preparation of potassium nitrate by the interaction of sodium nitrate and potassium chloride.

2. It is stated that the action of the official bromides is almost solely dependent on the bromide ion.

Compare the different weights of bromine that would be administered in equal doses of pure sodium, potassium and ammonium bromides respectively.

(Na = 23, K = 39, N = 14, H = 1, Br = 80).

3. In what state do alkaloids occur in plants ?

Give a careful general account of the method of isolating alkaloids in the relatively pure state from the crude drugs by the use of immiscible solvents.

4. Explain with regard to Acidum Arseniosum, B.P.—

(*a*) The formation of a canary-yellow precipitate when a solution of silver ammonio-nitrate is added to its aqueous solution.

(*b*) The appearance of a yellow colouration when its solution in ammonia is diluted with an equal volume of water and acidulated with hydrochloric acid if arsenious sulphide is present as an impurity.

5. Describe accurately, giving equations, how the amount of iron in a sample of Ferri Carb. Sacch. is determined by means of a decinormal solution of potassium bichromate, (*a*) in phosphoric acid solution, (*b*) in dilute sulphuric acid solution.

(Fe = 55·6, $K_2Cr_2O_7$ = 292·3).

6. Give an account of the preparation, purification and properties of citric acid.

7. Acidum Sulphuricum, B.P., sp. gr. 1·843, contains 98 per cent., and Acidum Sulphuricum Dilutum, sp. gr. 1·094, contains 13·65 per cent. by weight of hydrogen sulphate. Find the concentration, in grammes per litre, of each of these acids and compare it with that of the normal solution of sulphuric acid used in volumetric analysis.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BIRTH.

CENTER.—On the 16th April, at Avon Pharmacy, Stratford, the wife of W. Center—a daughter.

DEATHS.

DAVIDSON.—On March 7, at Bundaberg, Queensland, John Davidson, pharmaceutical chemist, aged 70 years.

DAVIES.—On April 5, at South Brisbane, after an attack of dengue fever, Alderman John Davies, pharmaceutical chemist, and a member of the South Brisbane Town Council for the past 12 years.

HALL.—On the 21st March, at Deniliquin, N.S.W. (suddenly), James Norton Hall, pharmaceutical chemist (late of Wycheproof, Vic.), beloved husband of Janet Hall.

HORTON-CRUNDALL.—On the 8th April, at King's Arms Hotel, Queen-street, Melbourne, Auguste, eldest son of Annie and the late Augustus Horton-Crundall, pharmaceutical chemist, aged 25 years 6 months.

LAY.—On the 14th April, at 15 Loch-street, St. Kilda, after a short illness, John Lay, chemist, (late of Eaglehawk), beloved husband of Florence Lay, aged 65 years.

PARDEY.—On the 23rd March, at his residence, "Kombacy," Myers-street, Geelong, William Evamy Pardey, pharmaceutical chemist, aged 82 years. A colonist of 61 years.

PROUT.—On March 18, on the yacht "Mavis," during a storm in Port Philip Bay, George Henry Prout, chemist, Victoria street, West Melbourne, aged 56.

POWELL.—On the 19th April, at 781 Nicholson-street, North Carlton, Phyllis Evelyn, beloved wife of Walter Powell, chemist, aged 40 years.

READER.—On 24th March, at Dimboola, Felix Maxmilian F. Reader, pharmaceutical chemist.

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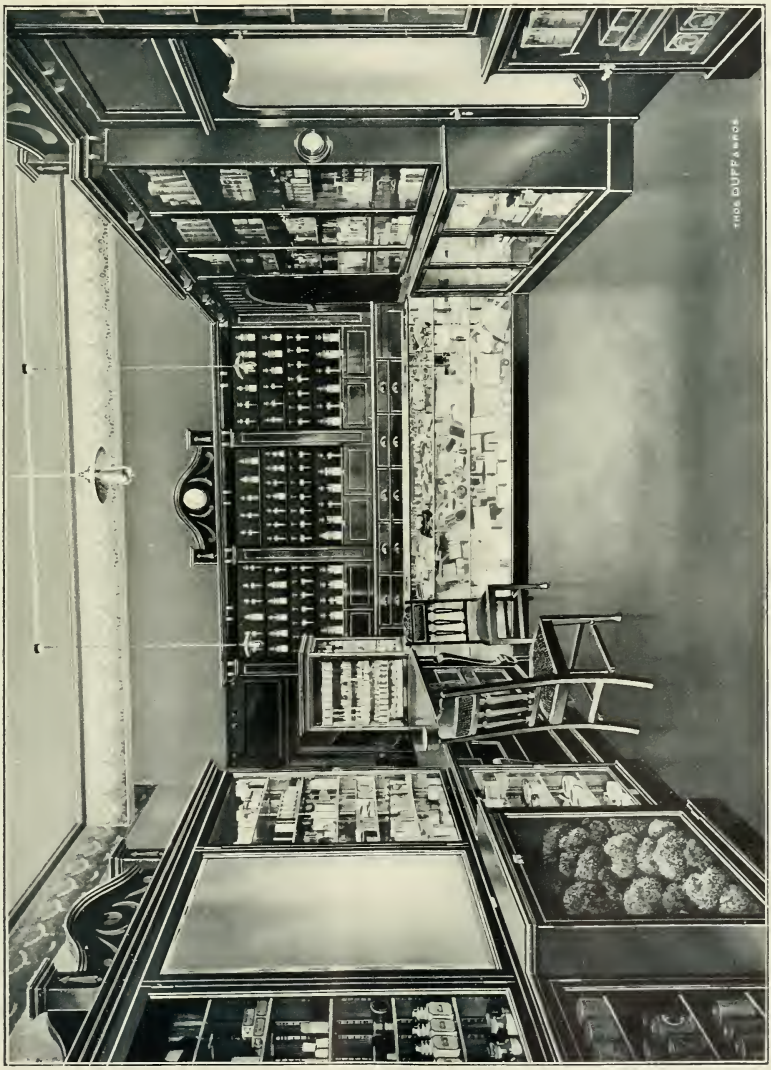

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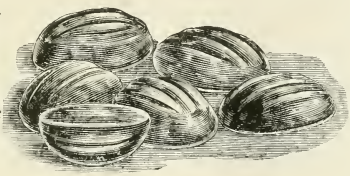

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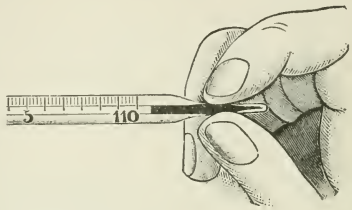

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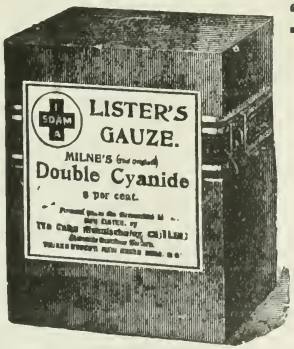

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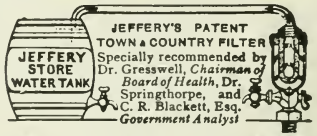
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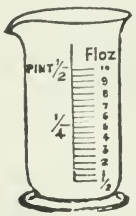

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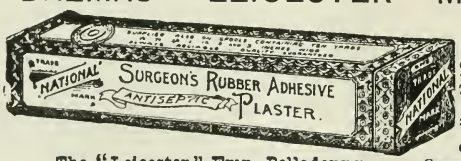

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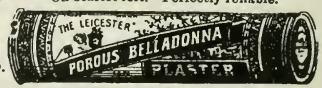

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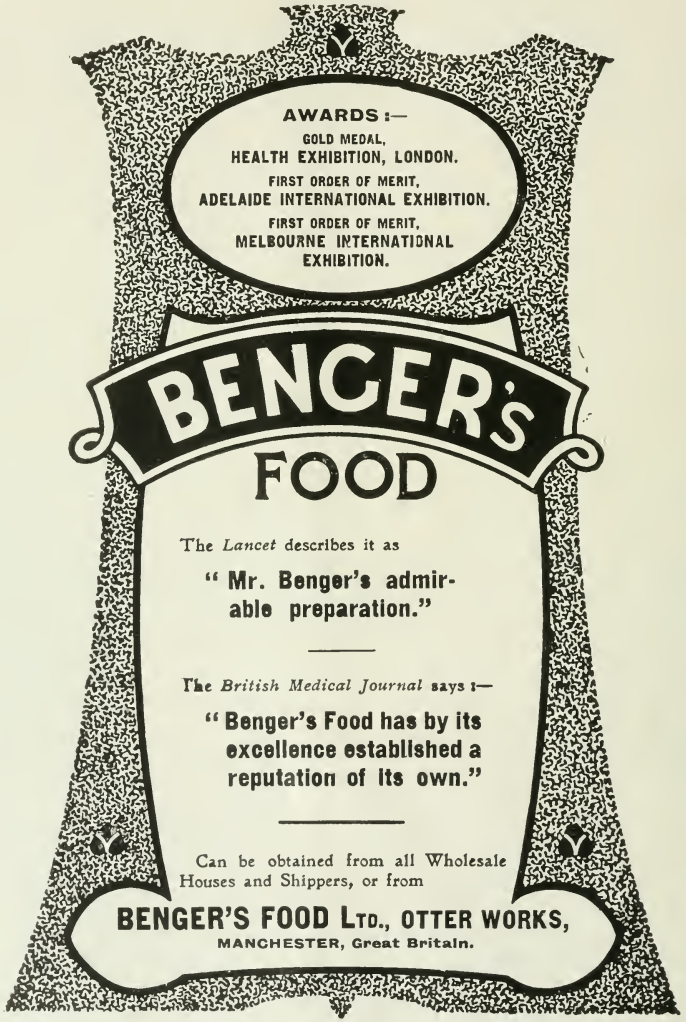
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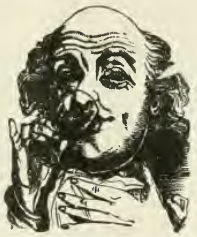

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Pharmacy Board Notices.

MEDICAL ACT 1890, PART III.
THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

AS required by Section 88, Sub-section 4 of the "Medical Act 1890," Part III., is held at the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, Swanston Street, Melbourne, in MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER, DECEMBER.

Next Examination: — THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 1st and 2nd JUNE, 1911.

The following are the compulsory subjects:—

LATIN.—Grammar; translation of simple sentences from English into Latin, translation into English of two paragraphs from Cæsar—De Bello Gallico, Book I., or two from Virgil—Æneid, Book I.

(*In each examination paper two passages from both of the authors will be given, but a candidate will be required to translate only two passages from Cæsar or two from Virgil.*

ENGLISH.—Grammar and composition. The University Text Book in English, March and June, 1911:—"*English Ideals,*" *by Hansen and Hart. The portions of the Text Book that are required to be memorised are as follows:—*

Milton: On Shakespeare, on Fame, when the assault was intended to the City.

Wordsworth: Westminster Bridge, The World is too much with us.

Tennyson: Ode on the Duke of Wellington, lines 80-150. Revenge, the whole.

(The Text Book for the September, 1911, and three following examinations will be "A School Treasury of English Literature," by Walter Murdoch.)

ARITHMETIC.—First four rules simple and compound vulgar and decimal fractions and simple and compound proportion. Thorough knowledge of the British and metrical system of weights and measures.

GEOMETRY.—The first book of Euclid.

ALGEBRA.—So far as simple equations.

(Quality of handwriting will be taken into account in awarding marks.)

Candidates must give to the Registrar written notice of their intention to present themselves, together with the Fee of One Guinea, TEN DAYS prior to the date fixed for the examination. Candidates must state, on entering, whether they wish to be examined at Melbourne, Ballarat or Bendigo.

Candidates who pass in three or more of the five compulsory subjects at one examination may present themselves at the next following examination for the subject or subjects in which they fail. In the event of their failing to secure a pass at this next following examination, they will require to take up all the subjects again.

If the candidate produces and lodges with the Registrar a certificate that he has, at the Matriculation Examination of the Melbourne University, or of some other University recognised by the Board, passed in any or all of the above subjects, he shall not be required to pass the Preliminary Examination in the subject or subjects included in the Matriculation Examination certificate.

(The Junior Public and Senior Public Examinations of the Melbourne University are accepted in the compulsory subjects in lieu of the Preliminary Examination).

The attention of Apprentices is directed to Clause 42 of the Regulations to the Medical Act, which obliges indentures to be registered within three months of their execution.

HARRY SHILLINGLAW, Registrar.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

IN MATERIA MEDICA AND BOTANY AND CHEMISTRY AND PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY FOR THE CERTIFICATE OF THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, MELBOURNE.

THE EXAMINATION of Students who have attended the Lectures in the above subjects (half-yearly in June and December.) The next examination will be held at the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY on the 6th, 7th, 8th JUNE, 1911, at 10 a.m. The Examination Fee of Two Guineas must be paid ten days before that date.

HARRY SHILLINGLAW, Registrar.

Office of the College of Pharmacy.

THE FINAL EXAMINATION.

IN accordance with the Provisions of Clause 40 of the Regulations of "The Medical Act 1900," Part III., an EXAMINATION IN PRACTICAL PHARMACY before the Board will be held at the College of Pharmacy on the 12th, 13th, and 14th JUNE, 1911, at 10 o'clock a.m.

Candidates must give to the Registrar written notice of their intention to present themselves, together with their Indentures of Apprenticeship, the Certificates required by Section 88, Subdivision 4, of "The Medical Act 1890," Part III. and the Fee of Three Guineas, ten days prior to the day of examination.

HARRY SHILLINGLAW, Registrar.

Office of the Pharmacy Board, Swanston Street, Melbourne

THE MODIFIED EXAMINATION,

REQUIRED by Sub-division 4 of Section 88 of "The Medical Act 1890," is held at the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY Every QUARTER,

Next Examination 12th and 13th JUNE, 1911, at 10 o'clock a.m.

HARRY SHILLINGLAW, Registrar.

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